HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

August 21, 1965 Vol. XXV. No. 34

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Human Events is published weekly by HUMAN EVENTS, INC., 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices.

$12.50 per year

NEWSPAPER

Cuba Main Assembly Point

Reds Organizing 'International Brigade' for Viet Nam

From the Allen-Scott Report

Intelligence authorities have reports from usually knowledgeable sources that an "international brigade" of Communist "volunteers" is being organized in North Viet Nam.

Reputed aim in forming this mercenary unit is to provide the Reds with a dramatic propaganda basis for claiming worldwide support against "U.S. imperialism."

This plan apparently is patterned after the Communist-initiated and commanded "Lincoln (international) Brigade" that fought on the side of the republic in the Spanish civil war. A number of U.S. nationals joined this outfit.

Existence of this hush-hush information is admitted at the State and Defense Departments. Beyond that, all comment is withheld. However, the following details from other sources can be reported:

• The Red mercenaries are to be pitted primarily against U.S. troops in South Viet Nam. This would be in line with the employment of the Lincoln Brigade in Spain. It was used against the Moorish forces of Generalissimo Franco.

• U.S. nationals already are undergoing combat training in a North Viet Nam camp near the Chinese border. Exact number of these Americans is unknown. But they include some Negroes.

• The brigade is to be made up of "volunteers" from all parts of the world—Asians, Europeans, Africans, North and South Americans.

An F4 Phantom prepares for launch from a U.S. carrier.

• Recruiting centers are being financed and operated by local Communist parties. Recruiting is particularly active in Latin America under the direction of the Castro regime. Cuba is a main assembly point for these "volunteers." While waiting for transportation (mainly air) to North Viet Nam, they are being given preliminary training.

• "Che" Guevara, close Castro lieutenant who has mysteriously been out of sight for months, is credited as playing a leading role in this covert activity. Guevara is rated an expert in guerrilla warfare.

• In North Viet Nam, two training camps have been set up for these "volunteers." One is manned by military officers and other personnel from Soviet bloc countries; the other by Red Chinese, North Koreans and some Indonesians.

As confirmation of these reports, intelligence authorities are attaching much significance to a recent little-noticed statement by Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the presidium of the Viet Cong National Liberation Front.

In a broadcast over Radio Hanoi, Tho in effect acknowledged existence of the "international brigade."

"Peoples all over the world," he said, "are ready to support us or are actively supporting us in all fields, including volunteers and weapons. The people in the Soviet Union, China and other Socialist countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as the United States, are rallying into a powerful movement in support of the struggle of our people against foreign aggression and imperialism."

Intelligence experts point out that in previous pronouncements, Tho and other Viet Cong leaders portrayed themselves as guerrillas fighting their own battles.

* * *

During Ghana Foreign Minister Alex Quaison-Sackey's discussions at the State Department, before going to the White House to deliver President Kwame Nkrumah's letter to President Johnson, he intimated Red China might be willing to negotiate on Viet Nam in exchange for admittance to the United Nations. Quaison-Sackey hinted that was the word brought back by the Ghananian mission to Hanoi. State Department officials listened without comment.

(Distributed 1965 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Despite His Record Senate Approves Fortas Appointment Page 4

Poverty Program Used to Find Summer Jobs for Collegians Page 6

Taxpayers' Money Pays for Propaganda On LBJ Farm Bill Page 9

Would Toynbee Himself Live Under Viet Cong?

By VICTOR LASKY

Now comes the eminent British historian Arnold J. Toynbee with a proposal that the United States confess its error in Viet Nam, withdraw its forces and permit "self-determination" to manifest itself in that troubled land.

Toynbee's assumption apparently is that the Viet Cong murderers are selfless patriots while we Americans are little more than unwanted meddlers stupidly frightened of the bogeyman of communism.

Toynbee is not frightened by communism or its inroads around the world. To him, the Communist guerrillas in Viet Nam are "fighting for national liberation and natural unity." And he urges Americans not to become overwrought should "self-determination" result in a Communist-imposed unity of both North and South Viet Nam.

As the erudite historian sees it, communism is the wave of the future in the underdeveloped world; and whether we benighted Americans like it or not, we ought to learn to live with it.

Of course, it's too bad that Toynbee does not avail himself of the glorious opportunity of living under Asian communism. Nevertheless, he is quite willing to consign millions of human beings to such tyranny.

Such is the heartlessness of a self-styled intellectual who, it must be presumed, prides himself on his humanity.

Toynbee, whose major claim to fame is a fairly dull study of decaying civilizations, talks glibly of "self-determination"—or the right of people to decide how they want to live for themselves.

The truth is that most South Vietnamese have exercised "self-determination" in refusing to knuckle under to communism. Close to one million people chose freedom a decade ago by fleeing North Viet Nam for the south. And every day hundreds of South Vietnamese flee to the cities rather than live under Viet Cong domination.

All of this is an old story by now, yet Toynbee has his ardent American disciples, foremost of whom is none other than Dr. Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago. Like Toynbee, Morgenthau views Chinese control of Southeast Asia as the "wave of the future."

The other day this reporter debated the subject with Dr. Morgenthau on a Chicago TV program. It was a lively but all too brief session. The station management asked Dr. Morgenthau to debate for half an hour. But the distinguished University of Chicago professor said no. Dr. Morgenthau gave no reasons for his refusal. Perhaps the real reason was that I had familiarized myself with his numerous writings on Viet Nam—and particularly his many contradictory positions over the years. Whatever the reason, I am still willing to debate him.

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Wirtz's Boy Wonders Are No Answer to Crop Problem

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Last spring, when evidence of crop losses in the Southwest began to mount as a result of an end to the bracero program, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz promised growers that domestic labor would be found to harvest the crops. In May, he announced a dandy new program called A-TEAMs (Athletes in Temporary Employment as Agricultural Manpower), under which 15,000 to 20,000 high school athletes would be enlisted as stoop laborers for the summer. This program not only would solve the growers' need for farm workers, but it also would provide a summer of exercise for young halfbacks.

Mr. Wirtz's idea was to send teams of from 20 to 30 teen-aged boys to areas where the need for farm labor was the greatest. The growers to whom the teams were assigned would pay transportation costs, as well as a salary for a team counselor of $4 per boy per week. The boys themselves would draw from $1.15 to $1.40 an hour.

In order to assure the success of the program, Mr. Wirtz sent telegrams to all growers who had indicated a need for laborers. If they hoped to remain eligible for foreign labor in the event that the bracero program were resumed, he said, they must accept any workers available west of the Mississippi River on the order of the Department of Labor. This, of course, included Mr. Wirtz's A-TEAMs.

The growers complied, not without reluctance: They doubted the wisdom of a project that sent a boy to do a man's job. They needed experienced workers who knew a ripe cantaloupe from a green one, and teen-aged boys have little knowledge of the rigors of harvesting crops. By early July, 2,735 boys had been sent to work in the fields. Then the fun began.

One A-TEAM arrived in Salinas, Calif., only to depart summarily after a disagreement with the grower over pay scales. Altogether, six A-TEAMs in the Salinas area have quit, blaming their departure not on the grower, but on misrepresentations of the program made by recruiters.

An A-TEAM sent to Yuma, Ariz., demanded air-conditioned transportation for a two-hour trip from Yuma to the farm to which they had been assigned. One grower was forced to hire a full-time employe to write termination checks for departing A-TEAM members.

The A-TEAMs that stayed, in most cases, proved unequal to the task of weeding the fields or of harvesting the produce. A number of high-spirited lads ruined rows of plants and vegetables by indulging in horseplay during working hours. Their slowness and lack of skill proved real handicaps.

After some experience with the A-TEAMs, California growers threw up their hands. They said they would ask for no more out-of-state help for the harvest. Secretary Wirtz says smugly that this indicates that the growers overstated their need for labor. The growers say that the red tape involved in the use of A-TEAMs was not worth the trouble for the results achieved. In any case, the A-TEAMs would be returning to school in late August or early September, at the peak of the California growing season.

The facts are clear to everyone but Mr. Wirtz: California growers need an additional 30,000 workers to harvest their crops. Overripe cantaloupes and strawberries are rotting in the fields. Farmers are plowing under fields of tomatoes and beets. Rows of celery and asparagus are going unharvested. Tomato plantings for the late crop are off 43,000 acres under last year's plantings; plantings for other late crops also have been reduced.

Some growers have gone out of business; other have filed for bankruptcy. Still others are transferring their operations to Mexico, where they are assured of an adequate supply of farm labor. Wholesale prices on onions have increased 175 per cent since last year; the prices on avocadoes, lettuce and bell peppers have increased 100 per cent. Prices of other fruits and vegetables have increased from 20 to 50 per cent. These increases, of course, have been passed along to the consumers.

But naturally, Mr. Wirtz says it's not his fault: Bad weather has been at least partly to blame for the increase in prices. Disgruntled growers may agree that, for them, it has been the Wirtz weather in years.

Willard Wirtz's interference in the farm labor market has forced many growers to move to Mexico or face bankruptcy.

NLRB Rules Should Be Changed To Ensure the Right to Say 'No'

From the Indianapolis *Star*

The apparently impending doom of right-to-work laws makes it more than ever desirable to remedy a flaw in the National Labor Relations Act so as to guarantee the right to vote on designation of a union as bargaining agent.

Under present federal law a ballot is assured only in case of a dispute between a union and the employer as to whether union representation is wanted by a majority of the affected employes. Then an election is held to decide the question. If the employer wants to accept a union's claim that it has signed up more than half of the workers, he can go ahead and make a bargaining agreement without any ballot.

This is unfortunate at best, because for all anyone knows a union may become bargaining agent in such cases even though only a minority of workers really want it. Signed cards do not necessarily prove the case, for some workers might feel constrained to sign up in a membership drive even though they would vote "No" in a secret ballot.

An agency arrangement actually opposed by a majority becomes even more unjust when it results in a union shop, with all workers required to join or at least to pay dues to the union.

Proposed in the Senate is an amendment which would require that an election be held in all cases for designation of a union as bargaining agent, unless the employer has attempted illegally to undermine a union majority. This would be a simple way to make sure that federal recognition of a union as bargaining agent is extended only when really wanted by a majority of the workers concerned.

Closing this loophole would not make any more palatable the repeal of Section 14b, which allows for state right-to-work laws. But if the section is repealed, as seems likely, the assurance of secret ballot on union selection is the very least that should be done to provide some protection for workers against union activity which they do not want.

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ARTS SUBSIDIES—The House Republican Policy Committee has gone on record in opposition to an Administration-backed bill to subsidize the arts and humanities. "State domination of the arts in the Soviet Union should be sufficient warning against experiments of this nature in this country," the committee said.

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AID SKYROCKETS—Federal aid to state and local governments and to individuals has increased 200 per cent in just 10 years, going from $4.3 billion in 1954 to $12.9 billion in 1964. The biggest yearly increase was almost $1.9 billion last year and this year could set a new record.

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History Shows Success

Communists Count on Deceiving West

By HOWARD KERSHNER

We have before us a card containing two quotations from Nikita Khrushchev. The first was made at the Leipzig Fair, Poland, March, 1959 and the second at the Soviet Communist party meeting, Moscow, 1963.

"You should not take too seriously the treaties made with the imperialists. Lenin, too, signed a peace treaty after World War I that remained valid only so long as it proved necessary."

"Russia will inflict a crushing blow on the Old World and establish with incontestable conclusiveness the superiority of socialism over capitalism."

Here we have the frank statement that treaties are used as instruments of policy to deceive the nations with whom they are concluded, and are not recognized as having validity any longer than it serves the purpose of the Communists who sign them. In the second quote, we have a plain statement of determination of the Communists to destroy the free world. What more evidence do we need?

Castro claimed he was not a Communist until he had consolidated his power. The current revolutionaries in Santo Domingo claim that they are not Communists, but it may be a different story if they establish their regime.

Sukarno claims that he was not a Communist until he had received the assistance of our "sales department" in driving the Dutch out of Indonesia, and establishing his power. He was not a Communist as long as he was receiving nearly one billion dollars in U.S. aid, and he was not a Communist while he needed our help to subdue the Christians of the Molucca Islands, and while the representative of the State Department, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, was helping him get possession of the Dutch territory of Borneo. But after having received all this aid and this territory, he now shows his true colors.

Ben Bella was not a Communist while he was getting help from us to consolidate his regime in Algeria.

Mao and his cronies declared that they were not Communists in China, and Gen. Marshall believed them. Many others also believed. Church leaders, editors, columnists and many other fine people helped Mao obtain power. The late Herbert Hoover recites in one of his books that Gen. Marshall assured him that Mao and his followers were not Communists, but merely "agrarian reformers," and that we had nothing to fear from them.

Those who believe these Communist statements always end up on the losing side. When the Polish government-in-exile went to Moscow to negotiate a post-war agreement, on the promise of safe conduct, they lost their lives.

Gen. Maleter and a few of his aides, on the promise of safe conduct, went to a suburb of Budapest to negotiate a post-war settlement with the Russians after the revolution of 1956, only to be imprisoned and executed notwithstanding the promise of safety.

That's the way the Communists operate, and to continue being deceived is worse than stupid.

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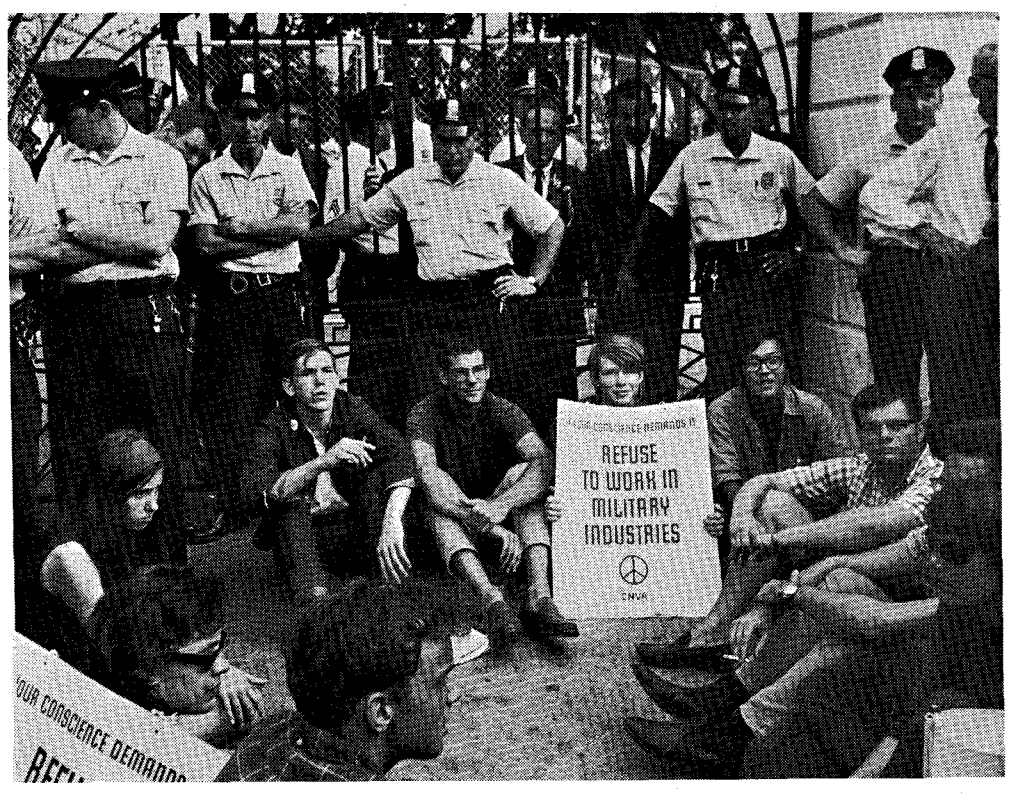


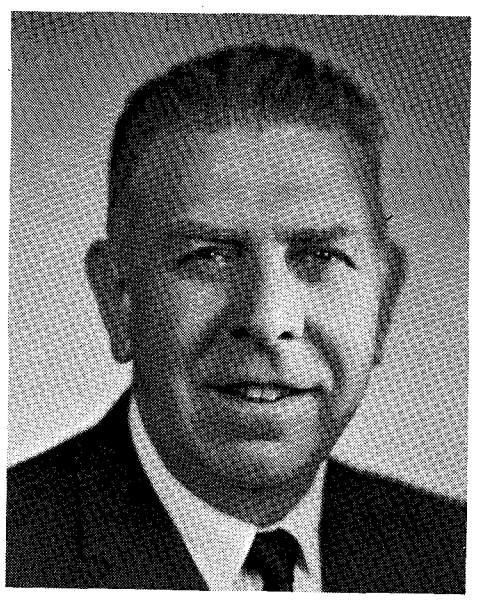
Pacifist demonstrators stage a sit-in at the front gate of the White House. On Aug. 10 nearly 300 were arrested as they attempted to enter Capitol grounds.

Rep. Willis Condemns 'Peaceniks'

Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D.-La.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has condemned "peaceniks" as tools of the Communists and said they "must be stopped."

Speaking at the 46th annual State Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on July 16, Willis said the "peaceniks" are not interested in peace or civil rights.

"Through their Communist-aiding activities," he charged, "they are taking a stand against peace and helping the war-makers. By their flagrant disregard for the laws and customs of this country, they are undermining freedom and promoting anarchy."



Rep. Edwin Willis (D.-La.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities

The HCUA chairman said he has been familiar "with this crew for quite some time."

"Every time," he said, "we have a public hearing which is designed to inform the Congress and the American people on the operations of Communists who are out to destroy our country, these people show up to help the Communists, to join with them in picketing the hearing and creating demonstrations in the hearing room."

Willis noted that this "unkempt, dirty lot," has not only harassed the committee, but in the last year or two "has invaded the White House, the Capitol, the Department of Justice and many other public offices to hinder the orderly process of government.

"Americans who believe in law and order, in freedom as opposed to license, in our Constitution and the rights of the individual, which are safe as long as the Constitution and law and order are observed, realize that this anarchistic, law and order-wrecking movement cannot be permitted to grow," Willis said. "It must be stopped."

"Appropriate officials," he added, "should deal with these people firmly so that there will be an end to their efforts to disrupt progress, stability and the exercise of individual liberties."

Reuther Wants $20 Billion a Year For 'Underdeveloped' Countries

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

With the U.S. budget about $5 billion in the red and costs of the Viet Nam War sure to result in even more deficit spending, guess what United Auto Workers boss Walter Reuther wants to do. He wants our government to spend another $20 billion annually to aid underdeveloped countries.

Reuther came out with this amazing suggestion in a speech in Copenhagen, Denmark. After all, he told a group of Danish students, $20 billion is only three per cent of our gross national product.

This may well be true, but it doesn't mean the money's there to be given away, and Mr. Reuther didn't say where he expects the money to come from. At any rate, a time when our own nation is head over heels in debt and is fighting a bloody, expensive war is hardly the time to be handing out money we don't even have to underdeveloped countries.

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"IF IGNORANCE PAID dividends most Americans could make a fortune out of what they don't know about economics."—Luther H. Hodges, former secretary of commerce, *Saturday Evening Post*, March 10, 1962

Radical Clergymen Assail U.S. Policy in So. Viet Nam

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Those American clergymen who last month toured South Viet Nam have, not surprisingly, returned to assail U.S. policy as bankrupt.

The Vietnamese junket was sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a radical peace group with headquarters at Nyack, N.Y. The clergymen spent 13 days in Viet Nam and now offer leftist critiques of American policy.

"Military containment of communism is bankrupt," reports Dr. Harold A. Bosley, minister of New York's Christ Church. The Viet Cong guerrillas are not Communists, he insists. "The word Communist isn't even known to many Vietnamese."

Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, former president of the National Council of Churches, found much the same thing. The Viet Cong, he said, "are fighting a genuine revolutionary war against oppression, poverty, misery and ignorance."

Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, of Chicago, returned from South Viet Nam to insist that "military power will never settle" the struggle there. He called for an end to bombing raids into North Viet Nam as a "demonstration of good faith."

Government files disclose that Drs. Bosley, Dahlberg and Weinstein have long records of radical affiliations. Dr. Bosley has been connected with two groups found by Congress to be Communist fronts and has twice signed appeals on behalf of Communist party leaders convicted of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government.

Dr. Dahlberg has denounced congressional investigations of communism and attacked government moves to deport Harry Bridges, leftist labor leader. He has been affiliated with four officially-cited Communist fronts.

Rabbi Weinstein boasts leftist ties dating back to the late 1930s. He has been affiliated with the following officially-cited Communist fronts: the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born; American Youth for Democracy; Harry Bridges' Defense Committee; Civil Rights Congress; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Council for Pan-American Democracy; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; and the People's Institute of Applied Religion.

The clergymen have held several press conferences to assail U.S. policy as futile. The United States, they report, "cannot shoot its way to victory."

They have dispatched a report to President Johnson calling for him to end hostilities and organize negotiations in which the Red Chinese and the Viet Cong are participants.

Note: In demanding negotiations with the Viet Cong, the clergymen conveniently ignore the Communist doctrine that "promises are like pie crusts—made to be broken."

For example, representatives of Ho Chi Minh signed the Geneva Accord on July 20, 1954, and promised to return within 30 days all French prisoners in their custody.

More than eight years later, on Nov. 17, 1962, the North Vietnamese government announced that it would finally repatriate French soldiers captured a decade earlier. There is no indication, even now, that all French prisoners have been freed.

Fifteen Americans are known to be in North Vietnamese hands and another 40 are missing and believed in Red custody. There is little reason to believe that negotiations would quickly lead to their freedom.

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GOVERNMENT COOKS—"Customers at the House cafeteria in Washington are eating union-cooked food these days. The employes finally joined a union and are all wearing badges to proclaim their new affiliation. However, a spokesman for the Capitol architect, whose office has jurisdiction over the cafeterias, pointed out that there is no machinery in the congressional setup to recognize unions and that no bargaining rights are provided in the legislative branch. However, like all union members, the employes will have the privilege of paying dues."—From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) says he will seek to amend LBJ's omnibus farm bill to block plans for an incredible new Administration "wheat deal" which would provide nearly $1-billion worth of wheat to the Soviet Union and its satellites. The grain deal, now being pushed by the Administration but not yet publicly announced, would also drop present regulations requiring that at least half the commodities involved in each sale be transported in ships owned and manned by Americans. Supporters of the plan, including Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, reportedly hope that this deal will help pave the way for legalized sales of farm commodities directly to Communist China and Cuba.

FINDLEY

• *Leftist demonstrators protesting U.S. "aggression" in South Viet Nam last week marched outside the White House chanting, "Free Hubert Humphrey, Free Hubert Humphrey."*

• Rep. Ogden Reid's (R.-N.Y.) bill to amend the National Defense Education Act so students receiving funds under it won't have to take an oath of allegiance to the United States or reveal past criminal acts has even been opposed by some liberals. Rep. Jimmy Roosevelt (D.-Calif.), longtime foe of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, for example, tried to talk Reid out of it, but the New Yorker refused to listen.

REID

• *Roy R. Evans, secretary treasurer of the Texas AFL-CIO, predicted recently in El Paso that if the Congress repeals right-to-work the unions will be able to compel enough new workers to join unions so that the Texas AFL-CIO treasury "will increase. . . $2 million in six months and $6 million in two years."*

• Editor and columnist William F. Buckley Jr., now running for New York City mayor, was recently asked by Adam Clayton Powell's lawyer, Henry R. Williams, to apologize for the "false, defamatory and widely published statement that Powell wrote a column for the *Daily Worker* 20 years ago." Buckley confessed a technical error. "I should have said instead that he wrote a column for the pro-Communist *People's Voice* 20 years ago. . . . At Madison Square Gardon on Jan. 10, 1944, the *Daily Worker* held its twentieth anniversary celebration at which Congressman Powell was one of the featured speakers. He is reported to have evoked much applause when he referred to his own paper, the *People's Voice*, in which he wrote a regular column, as "the Lenox Avenue edition of the *Daily Worker*. . . . May 1 take the opportunity to advise you to spend your efforts in behalf of Mr. Powell in attempting to intimidate people less familiar than I with Mr- Powell's public record?"

BUCKLEY

• *The liberal Washington* Post *knows what the real war on poverty is: an assault against the continually assaulted middle class of America. Revealing her own Socialistic sympathies,* Post *reporter Eve Edstrom, in a whopping historical untruth, wrote on August 8 that the poverty war must move the obstinate middle class, "the forces that oppose change." Hence, she said, Sargent Shriver's "poverty warriors and the civil rights leaders are joined in a battle against the powerful middle-class establishment . . . ."*

This Week in Washington

Grave Prospects for Viet Nam

House members, briefed on Viet Nam by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and others last week, have come away with a feeling that the situation is desperate in this Asian area. The Administration, they say, is willing to do almost anything to "get off the hook" there.

What the Administration is trying now, it is said, is a "peace offensive," with the hope of bringing about a negotiated settlement with the Communists in approximately four months time.

In order to accomplish this, the United States is now reportedly dangling huge concessions before the Soviets and the Red Chinese, including:

• Admission of Red China into the United Nations.

• Trade and aid for both the Soviets and the Red Chinese.

• A political settlement in Viet Nam which will leave the South vulnerable to a complete Red takeover.

These concessions, and others, are reportedly on the bargaining table, but the Reds are apparently so convinced they can win they have refused to accept such peace offers.

Meanwhile, military and anti-Communist Asians in the Capital believe the only way a secure peace can ever be brought about is to wipe out or threaten to eliminate the privileged sanctuary now enjoyed by the enemy.

"What is needed to bring Ho Chi Minh to the bargaining table," says one authority, "is not proffered concessions to the Reds, but Ho's stark conviction that he could lose all of North Viet Nam to an invading enemy if he didn't halt the war. We have bombed a few installations, yes. But do we threaten to liberate one square inch of North Viet Nam territory? No. Do we even threaten to bomb Hanoi? No. In fact, we have gone out of our way to ensure the Communists we won't destroy Hanoi. How does one expect Ho to give up or come crawling to the bargaining table under such circumstances?"

The Court Moves Left

As was predictable in this rubber-stamp Congress, the Senate last week confirmed LBJ's appointment of Abe Fortas to sit on the Supreme Court. Fortas, however, did not escape unscathed. He was strongly criticized by several senators (among them Carl Curtis and John Williams) and was the subject of a stinging attack by Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio, ranking Republican on the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"If the President were to have searched out a person who would be less qualified to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States," said Ashbrook, "he could not have done much better than in his selection of Abe Fortas."

About the only plausible explanation, the Ohioan acidly remarked, is "that the President wants to make a moderate out of Chief Justice Warren."

Ashbrook noted that Fortas' memory in recounting to the Senate Judiciary Committee his flirtations with Communist causes was rather "foggy," but, said the congressman, this does not change the fact that Fortas belonged to at least two Communist front groups: the National Lawyers Guild (as well as its committee on farm problems) and the National Committee of the International Juridical Association (IJA).

Fortas' name appeared on the letterhead of the IJA along with a vast assortment of those with "records as members of the Communist party," Ashbrook charged. Among them, said the congressman, were Joseph R. Brodsky, Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman. "This group, said Ashbrook, "was an official offshoot of the International Labor Defense, cited by the attorney general as the "legal arm of the Communist party."

The Ohio lawmaker stated that Fortas was "entertained at the Sky-Top Fair [in Washington] by the League of Women Shoppers, another front group," and that he was more than a casual acquaintance of Owen Lattimore, the Far Eastern "expert" who promoted the Red-Chinese line in this country.

Fortas, in fact, not only served as Lattimore's counsel, but was a strong booster of the pro-Communist Institute of Pacific Relations, of which Lattimore was the most influential member. Said Ashbrook:

"At a meeting of the Washington Institute of Pacific Relations advisory committee, held at the home of Owen Lattimore on March 25, 1946, a number of suggestions were made for building up the Washington chapter. One of the suggestions was to build 'first class programs' around headliners.

"Who was suggested as one of those headliners? Abe Fortas. The Institute of Pacific Relations hearings show the name Abe Fortas in many connections —not just the counsel for the witness."

On Jan. 4, 1945, said Ashbrook, Fortas, then under secretary of the interior, wrote a letter of congratulations to Harry Dexter White, accused by Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers of having collaborated with agents of the Soviet intelligence apparatus.

A letterhead of the American Law Students Association reveals that Fortas, then a professor at Yale Law School, was a member of the association's faculty advisory board. Said Ashbrook: "The American Law Students Association was part of the American Youth Congress which has been cited as subversive by the attorney general. It was also an affiliate of the U.S. Peace Committee, a part of the Communist-controlled peace front.

"Abe Fortas was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action which has defended the interests of individual Communists and whose meetings have been addressed by such well-known Communists as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Lee Pressman, and Doxey Wilkerson."

Despite this record only a few scattered nays were heard when the Senate, by voice vote, confirmed the appointment.

Ceiling for the Hemisphere?

House Republicans say they will make a strong bid to attach to the new immigration bill an amendment sponsored by Clark MacGregor (R.-Minn.) which would go a long way toward preventing a tide of immigrants from flooding America from the Western Hemisphere.

The current immigration bill, much improved over the ludicrous measure introduced by Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) would put a 170,000 ceiling (exclusive of immediate family members) on the number of immigrants who could come to the United States annually from countries outside the Western Hemisphere. But it still contains no ceiling on Hemisphere immigration, which could easily mushroom in the next few years.

The MacGregor amendment, adopted by the immigration subcommittee on July 22, only to be dropped after State Department pressures, would help cure this situation.

As outlined on these pages last week, the proposal would clamp an over-all ceiling of 115,000 (exclusive of immediate family members) per year on Western Hemisphere immigration. With 25,000 close relatives expected to enter the United States in addition to the authorized 115,000 ceiling, this would allow the Western Hemisphere to pour close to 140,000 immigrants into this country annually.

The State Department has argued vociferously against the measure on the grounds that it would impose a ceiling on Hemisphere immigration for the first time and upset our relations with the Latin

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nations who might be insulted.

MacGregor counters:

(1) The average annual immigration from the Western Hemisphere in the last five years has been 125,000; thus the 140,000 figure is more than generous. Furthermore, only once in the last decade has Western Hemisphere immigration topped the 140,000 mark. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, moreover, admitted during the immigration hearings that he had no direct knowledge of objections to the MacGregor amendment by Hemisphere nations.

(2) MacGregor also points out that Hemisphere immigration into this country rose from an average of 97,713 per year from 1955 through 1959 to an average of 125,014 per year from 1960 through 1964—an increase of more than 25 per cent. His supporters say that with England now barring immigrants from Latin nations historically linked with it, more Latin immigrants will gravitate toward the United States.

Notes MacGregor:

"How much wiser, easier and more realistic it is to meet this problem now when we are in the process of a complete overhaul of our immigration policy, rather than to wait until the crisis is upon us. If immigration from the Western Hemisphere should grow sharply, as there are signs that it will, we would then be faced with great pressures to halt the sudden flow of immigrants. Action in a time of crisis is certain to engender trouble and ill-will. We should do this now as part of a comprehensive revision of our immigration laws."

The Spy-Making Treaty

Five members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have taken the Administration to task for its proposed Consular Convention which would enhance Soviet opportunities for spying by increasing the number of Soviet consulates and granting immunity from prosecution to those engaged in espionage. The five opponents of the measure are: Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), and John J. Williams (Del.), all Republicans; and Democrats Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) and Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.).

In a special minority report, Hickenlooper, Lausche, Mundt and Williams state:

". . . . This convention is the first to which the United States has been a party which provides for unlimited exemption from criminal jurisdiction for consular personnel . . . . If this convention is ratified, and if the Soviet Union then establishes a consulate or consulates in the United States, the officers and employes of these consulates would be able to engage in espionage and subversion, knowing that they will not be liable to prosecution but only to expulsion."

These four senators cited J. Edgar Hoover's March 4 testimony to a House subcommittee in which the FBI chief charged the treaty is "a cherished goal of Soviet intelligence" and that at least one Soviet intelligence officer "spoke of the wonderful opportunity this presented his service and that it would enable the Soviets to enhance their intelligence operations."

These lawmakers also point to another grave aspect of these immunity provisions: They might well set off a chain-reaction in which other nations would demand the same privileges as the Soviets.

The immunity provisions, say these lawmakers, would not only apply to Soviet consular personnel, but may also apply to consular personnel of the 27 other countries with which the United States has consular conventions or agreements containing a most-favored-nation clause. "These 27 countries include two other Communist countries: Rumania and Yugoslavia."

In a separate opinion, Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.), remarked: "To a very large degree, I believe that the lack of comprehension displayed by the many honest critics of our Viet Nam policy stems from the persistent efforts, under both Democratic and Republican administrations, to gloss over the tyranny of communism . . . this lack of comprehension has been encouraged by things like Khrushchev's invitation to visit this country, by our willingness to sweep the issue of Hungary under the rug at the United Nations and by muting the criticism of communism on Voice of America programs.

"The consular convention which we are now called upon to ratify, is, in my opinion, an error of the same order."

Job Destruction Bill

Organized labor has pushed through a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee a bill that could send unemployment soaring and threaten rural areas with economic depression. The bill, H.R. 10275, would hike the national minimum wage to $1.75 an hour and extend its coverage to millions of workers in small retail firms, seasonal businesses and country newspapers (for more on this measure see page 8).

This sweeping legislation could cripple rural America, according to Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R.-Minn.). Nelsen says that small businessmen, farmers and country publishers simply cannot meet the salary requirements made mandatory by this bill.

"If these proposals become law, many marginal rural enterprises will die, and many others will be seriously crippled," he says.

The Minnesota congressman argues that rural America now stands on the edge of economic depression. Farmers today average $1.06 an hour and less than 6 per cent of them earn an income equal to that of the average city-dweller.

The publisher of the Winnebago (Minn.) *Enterprise* wrote Nelsen to say the minimum wage bill threatens small town newspapers. Said editor Stan Olson:

"A newspaper shop is one of the few businesses left in small towns where young people can learn a skill. But we can't afford to teach them and pay them $1.75 an hour while they are learning. Nor can we survive while paying a man $2.75 an hour to teach that $1.75-an-hour novice. It's preposterous."

Peace March Fizzles

The so-called "pacifist" demonstration in Washington last week to protest the war in Viet Nam fizzled out in miserable fashion, in spite of the Communist and far-left organizations behind the scenes.

The 1,000 or so demonstrators, calling themselves the Assembly of Unrepresented People, had boldly announced plans to take over the House chamber physically to read a "Declaration of Conscience," but dropped this absurd scheme when even that folk hero of the left, Rep. Jimmy Roosevelt (D.-Calif.), denounced it, saying that to do so would be "to desecrate the very honored part of the Capitol of the United States."

Three hundred and fifty of the group did get themselves arrested and tossed into police paddy wagons and buses after they had repeatedly refused to clear the sidewalk on the Capitol grounds, but this normal leftist activity hardly caused the sensational headlines sought.

According to Rep. Edwin Willis (D.-La.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, of the 31 persons who signed the call to the assembly, many of them had been associated with the Communist party, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the new national Communist youth group; the Progressive Labor party, the ultra-revolutionary Peiping-oriented Communist organization, and other extremist groups.

In the front lines of the demonstrators were Russ Nixon, managing editor of the pro-Communist newspaper, the *National Guardian;* Staughton Lynd, a Yale professor who has called for civil disobedience so "massive" that it would cause President Lyndon Johnson to resign (Lynd has also praised the Communist W.E.B. DuBois Clubs); and David J. Dellinger, editor of *Liberation,* a pacifist monthly, who has also been associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Many of the demonstrators not only called upon youths to refuse to serve in the armed forces, an activity which can be penalized by a $10,000 fine and five years in prison or both, but uttered such malignant chants as: "LBJ, LBJ, How Many Children Have You Killed Today."

CAPITOL CAMERA

• How popular is Rep. John Lindsay (R.-N.Y.) these days? Not very popular with Republicans in Congress, it seems. Even members of Lindsay's "Wednesday Club," a small group of GOP liberals, are reported to be resentful that Lindsay used the club as a personal vehicle to obtain the Republican nomination for mayor of New York City and are thinking of revising the group—with less Lindsay influence. Other Republican lawmakers think Lindsay is giving the GOP a black eye by playing footsie with the discredited Adam Clayton Powell. Lindsay recently named Alfred Vidal, an administrative aide to Powell, to set up Puerto Rican campaign clubs in all five boroughs of New York City.

LINDSAY

• *The Republican Congressional Committee charged last week that a nephew of Vice President Humphrey, Ralph Gosch, has been given a cushy summer job with the Post Office of Huron, S.D. The employment of Gosch has reportedly forced regular employes at the post office to take a cut in their working hours, and hence, a reduction in pay. Gosch, however, has been guaranteed a 40-hour week at $2.37 an hour.*

• The Congress last week put those participating in draft card bonfires on notice: It passed a law, pushed by Mendel Rivers in the House and Strom Thurmond in the Senate, to make anyone encouraging destruction of a draft card subject to a $5,000 fine or five years in prison, or both. Some lawmakers are wondering, however, why the Justice Department has so far refused to prosecute many draft-age leftists who have actively sought to stop other individuals from participating in the draft. Under Title 50 of the U.S. Code, anyone registered under Selective Service "who knowingly counsels, aids or abets another to refuse or evade registration or service in the armed services" is subject to the penalty of a prison sentence or fine or both.

RIVERS

• *A top Administration official conceded last week that physicians and surgeons were under no legal obligation to participate in the Medicare program. "It's entirely up to them," said Wilbur Cohen, under secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. (The 16,500-member Association of Physicians and Surgeons earlier this month went on record urging non-participation in the program.)*

• Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.) has assailed the Administration's proposed new Cabinet Department of housing and urban affairs as a "department of backdoor spending" which could be a $225-billion spender by 1978. Byrd based his 13-year projection of the proposed new department's spending on the experience of the last Cabinet-level department created by Congress—the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. "The record shows that HEW, the newest of the federal departments, increased expenditures more than 300 per cent in 13 years," Byrd said. "If the proposed new Department of Housing and Urban Development should be established, and it should equal HEW's 'growth rate,' it would be a $225-billion department by fiscal year 1978." Not to be moved by logic, the Senate last week passed the bill creating the department, 57 to 33 (see rocall on page 10).

BYRD

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Program Saps American Spirit

Poverty 'War' Finding Jobs for Collegians

By WILLIAM H. RENTSCHLER

I was jolted by a phone call the other day.

It came out of the blue from a Princeton University lad who told me he was lining up summer jobs for college students, and asked if the company which I head could find a place for a student or two.

I told him I thought he was a little late—well into July—to be talking about summertime employment.

"Oh," he said brightly. "I'm talking about next summer."

That really floored me.

I said I couldn't possibly tell what our needs would be a year from now and suggested that he get back in touch with me in April or May of 1966.

Then I asked, "Are you looking for a job for yourself next summer?"

"No sir," came the reply. "I'm trying to find job opportunities for other students."

My next question was, "Well, why can't they get in touch with me direct?"

"I suppose they could, but that isn't the way this program works," he replied.

"What program?" I inquired, by now a little baffled. "Are these students hiring you to find a summer job for them?"

"Oh, no, sir, this is part of the, uh, part of the poverty program, you know, the poverty program the government is running."

When I regained consciousness, I had just enough strength left to ask still another question: "Do you mean to tell me that the poverty corps is sending you around now to find jobs for college students next summer?"

"Yes, sir."

All I could do was splutter. "Incredible. Do you get paid for this mission?"

"Oh, sure, and it's really helping me out this summer," the young man said earnestly. "I can use the money."

Perhaps I lack understanding. I may well be dumb, unsympathetic, and hard-hearted. Maybe my arteries and attitudes are getting brittle.

But I can't for the life of me see any possible justification for this sort of activity in—of all things—the poverty program, or, for that matter, in any other federal appendage.

Back 15 or so years, I myself was a Princeton undergraduate. Despite the contrary opinion of my children, that really wasn't the "Dark Ages." Students were just as hard up then as they are now.

But if they needed jobs, they went out and knocked on doors and made their own phone calls and sold themselves without sending around in their behalf gray flannel envoys and/or budding undergraduate bureaucrats at taxpayer expense.

Poverty czar Sargent Shriver really ought to be ashamed of himself.

I freely admit that my impression of the whole "poverty" effort from the very beginning has been skeptical at best and downright negative at worst.

Demagogs and shrewd politicians down through the ages have scaled the heights by pledging to wipe out poverty and create an idyllic, unscarred land of milk and honey. But history shows that government-guided poverty programs invariably fail to do the noble job and just as invariably add scads of bureaucrats and precinct captains to the public payroll.

This nation has come closest to eradicating true poverty—not through an endlessly inventive sheaf of government programs—but rather because the unique American free enterprise economy has brought more people more material well-being than any system yet devised by man.

The Johnson-Shriver "attack" on poverty differs little from all the rest, except perhaps that it is more wide-ranging, more ingenious, and embellished more by massive modern-day public relations technique. It is something of a political grab bag, a fountain of cascading dollars over which Democratic politicians are already scrapping and snarling.

Stripped bare of its glitter, it is a program calculated to elect and then perpetuate incumbent administrations and politicos, and only secondarily will it get at the tough, demanding job of really reducing the rolls of the poor.

It is both cynical and unfair to make lavish promises and lift the hopes of the genuinely needy while Ivy Leaguers and other leaguers are paid to ferret out next summer's jobs for presumably able-bodied, even if not filthy rich, college students.

In one of John Steinbeck's books, a tired old man who long ago led a wagon train westward across the American plains and mountains to the Pacific offers the doleful lament:

"Westering has died out of the people. Westering isn't a hunger any more. It's all done. . . . It is finished."

Perhaps the spirit that shaped America is "all done . . . finished."

I hope and pray and believe in my heart it is not.

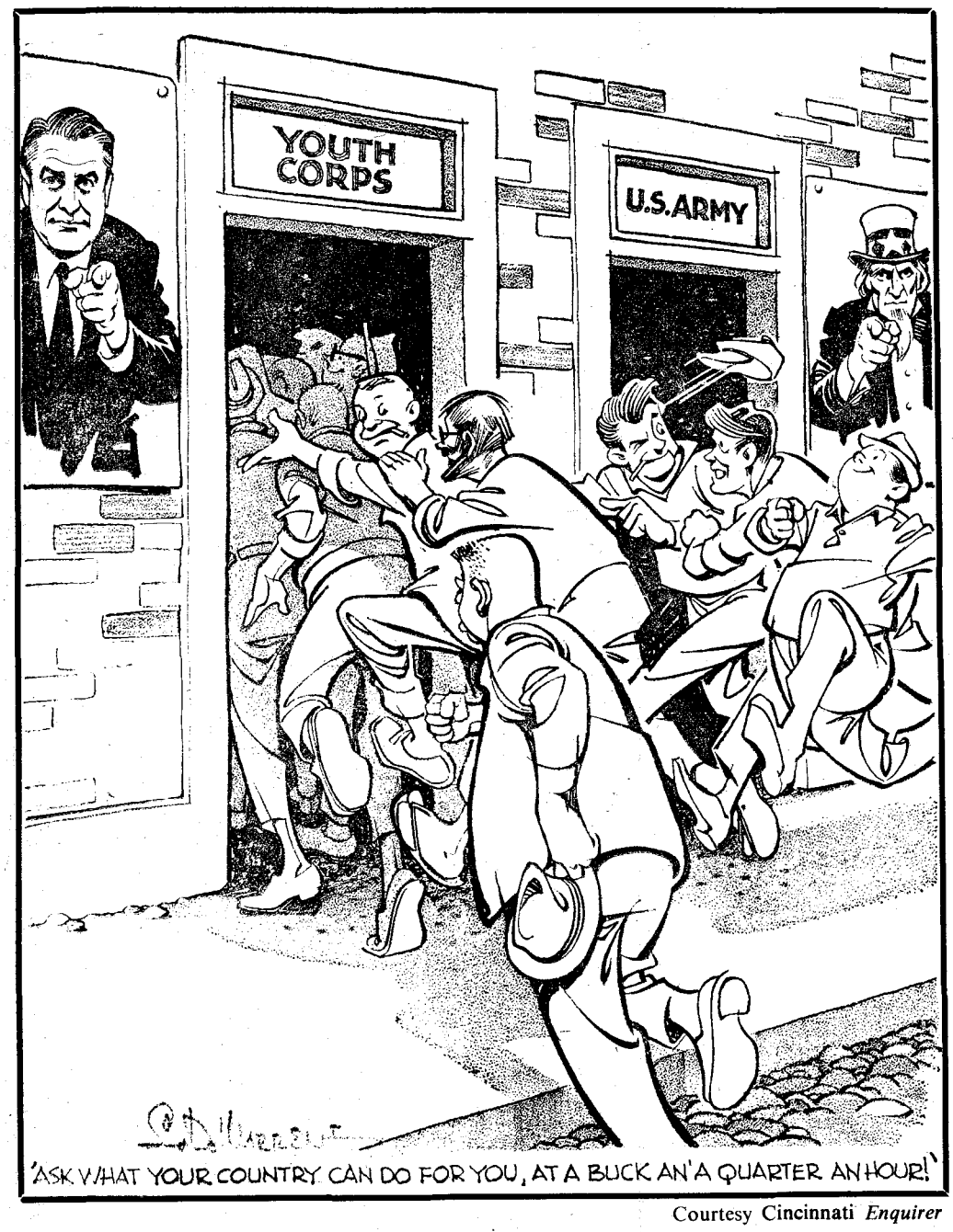
But if a trace of the old daring remains, the poverty program and others akin to it, by damping the inborn initiative of pliable, impressionable young people, is surely stifling the spirit and character which made America great in its "wagon train" era and which must prevail to make it greater in this "age of astronauts and automation."

To nurture what remains of that flickering spirit, we must challenge and stir and uplift our youth. We must inspire them to dream. We must hold out the promise of opportunity—not security. We must instill the hunger to serve mankind—not be served. We must demand the best they can give—and not readily accept less.

Through the Peace Corps, Sargent Shriver rekindled for one brief shining moment the rare, irresistible spirit of a younger America. But now he has lost it. What confronts us this day is no job for bureaucrats or planners, for federal moguls or federal agencies.

It is plainly a task and stubborn challenge for each individual American.

Mr. Rentschler, president of Stevens Candy Kitchen and one of Chicago's most prominent businessmen, was a candidate for the U. S. Senate in the April 1960 Republican primary in Illinois.



Courtesy Cincinnati *Enquirer*

Can FPC Expansion Be Halted?

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

Since the 89th Congress began its work last January, nearly a dozen measures have been introduced with a single general purpose—to curb the authority of the Federal Power Commission. Where there is so much smoke—in the form of congressional concern—it is easy to believe that there is at least a little fire—in the form of a tendency by FPC officials to go beyond their original grant of authority.

Actually, the Federal Power Act was passed in 1935 to regulate what the states themselves could not regulate. A sizable power company doing business in a number of states could not, for example, be regulated so effectively by all of the states involved as by a federal commission.

But in the power business—as in most others—there has been a changing definition of what is intrastate and what is interstate. In 1964, the Supreme Court held that any wholesale or transmission of power is subject to federal regulation if it can be shown that the power involved is either directly or indirectly imported from another state.

Power generated in Iowa for sale solely to Iowans, for example, becomes a federal matter if a portion of the coal used to manufacture it was mined, say, in Kentucky.

There is growing sentiment on Capitol Hill that this concept goes far beyond what Congress intended when it established the Federal Power Commission. These suspicions were reinforced when Joseph C. Swidler, chairman of the FPC, told a congressional subcommittee last month, "I believe that active and effective regulation of the Federal Power Commission is essential not only

Joseph C. Swidler, chairman of the Federal Power Commission

to the wholesale customers, but as a foundation of regulation by the states at retail levels."

The prospect is that the FPC's scope will eventually touch every power transaction. Hence, the widespread congressional concern.

Last week, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee resumed hearings on three of the measures that seek to redefine and clarify the FPC's authority and responsibility.

The nation is seeing one more instance in which a federal regulatory agency grows and grows and grows—until it is challenged and halted. Agencies like the FPC are, in reality, creatures of Congress—instrumentalities to which Congress delegates a measure of its own authority. Congress, consequently, must remain the ultimate determiner of what lies within their scope and what does not.

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Personnel Selected, Training Started

Wartime Office of Censorship Already Set Up

From the Allen-Scott Report

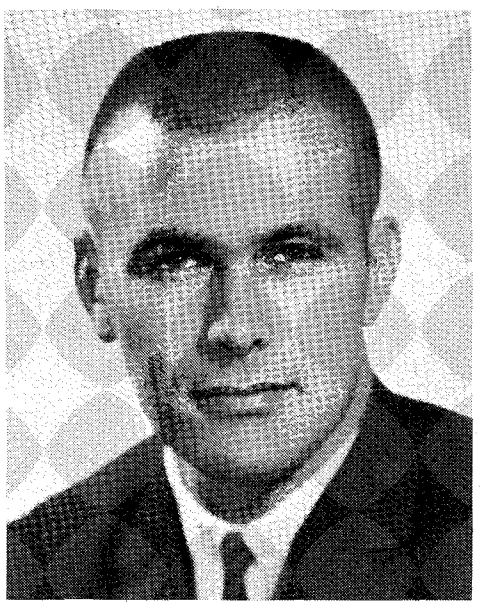
Comprehensive measures for the establishment and operation of a wartime Office of Censorship already are in existence.

Key personnel for this censorship agency have been selected, and training conferences have been held. Also, the scope and activities of the unit have been spelled out in detail in a carefully prepared document approved by the Defense Department and Office of Emergency Planning.

The OEP is headed by Buford Ellington, former governor of Tennessee and close friend of President Johnson.

This significant development is disclosed in an OEP report to the Joint Congressional Committee on Defense Production, headed by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D.-Va.). As summarized in an unnoticed committee publication, the report is as follows:

"A censorship agency has been developed to the point of maintenance. The executive reserve unit for censorship was increased to 24 by the recruitment of 10 new members. A two-day training conference for the censorship unit of the national defense executive reserve was conducted in May.



Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R.-Ill.) calls the censorship legislation "a dangerous instrument in the hands of any President."

"An Office of Censorship basic plan was approved and published. This document states the mission of wartime censorship, planning assumptions, and operating policy.

"A revised agreement on censorship planning between the Department of Defense and OEP was issued. This agreement delineates the responsibility of the agencies in planning for, activating and operating the wartime Office of Censorship."

The nature and substance of the reportedly published "basic plan of the Office of Censorship" are apparently unknown to the Joint Committee. Members stated they have never seen it, know nothing about it. OEP officials were uncooperative in making it available, saying it was in the hands of a colonel who was out of town.

In addition to the ready-and-waiting censorship unit, the President also can immediately invoke sweeping powers over radio and television.

Under an executive order issued by President Kennedy in 1962, the President has authority to take over any and all broadcasting frequencies to "serve the national security." This little-known, far-reaching proclamation was never rescinded, and is still in full effect.

Pending in a House Government Operations subcommittee, headed by Rep. John Moss (D.-Calif.), is a bill that would set up still more censorship powers.

In its present form this measure would give the President and heads of all government agencies authority to bar publication of official information they wanted to suppress.

Moss has sought several times to hold executive meetings to vote on the bill, but has been unable to muster a quorum.

There is strong bipartisan opposition to this little-known measure among committeemen. This backstage dissent was voiced by Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R.-Ill.), who characterized the legislation as "a dangerous instrument in the hands of any President."

He stated that he and other committeemen are prepared to vigorously oppose it both in the committee and on the floor of the full House, if necessary. However, Rumsfeld confidently predicted the measure will "never come out of the committee."

The embattled censorship bill has a curious history.

Originally sponsored by Moss, longtime advocate of freedom of press, the primary purpose of the legislation was to write into law the right of access to government records and files. The avowed basic aim was to further public disclosure of important official documents.

But the Justice Department has extensively revised the bill, transforming it, in effect, into a censorship measure. As currently pending before Moss' committee, it is the Justice Department's third version. Moss indicates general approval, but expresses willingness to accept modifications.

Bipartisan critics of the Justice Department's latest draft are centering their fire on what they consider the key provision of the bill, as follows:

"(b) Every agency shall, in accordance with published rules stating the time, place and procedure to be followed, make all records in its possession promptly available to any person except information that is (1) required by direction of the President to be withheld, or (2) determined by the agency head to be specifically protected from disclosure by law; related solely to internal management operations . . ."

Committeemen charge the language "required by direction of the President" gives him unlimited powers of censorship.

Moss' original measure contained none of these provisions.

(Distributed 1965
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How Conservatives Become 'Moderates'

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The jest is ancient, but highly apropos: "Comes the revolution," says the soap-box orator, "you'll all get strawberries and cream." A listener demurs: "But I can't eat strawberries—they give me a rash." The speaker points an accusing finger at the heckler and shouts, "Comes the revolution, you'll eat strawberries and like it."

It used to get a laugh from me, but now that it's nearer fact than fiction I am not amused. A good many Republican congressmen are wont to send me the results of the questionnaires they mail to their constituents and the grass roots usually overwhelmingly puts thumbs down on such welfare projects as Medicare. Yet at times the representative winds up voting for some of the LBJ measures he has denounced. There were Republicans who even voted for the rent-subsidy bill, which allows some families earning as much as $11,200 to get a federal check to help pay their rent.

What happened? Well, in some cases, it has frankly been a fear that a seat narrowly won might be lost next time to an all-out liberal.

Whatever its morals, that is pragmatic politics. But that's only part of the story: the basic reason lies in a quatrain by Pope: "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,/ As to be hated needs but to be seen./ Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,/ We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Substitute "welfare" for "vice"—and you have it. And remember "welfare" presents a prettier face than "vice" and is far more alluring. So the legislator who first was shocked ends up saying, "Just this once"—and he's hooked. That's how conservatives are made into "moderates" and enter the "mainstream." But—no matter what they contend—they are not moderate Republicans: they have become, though they may not know it, moderate Socialists.

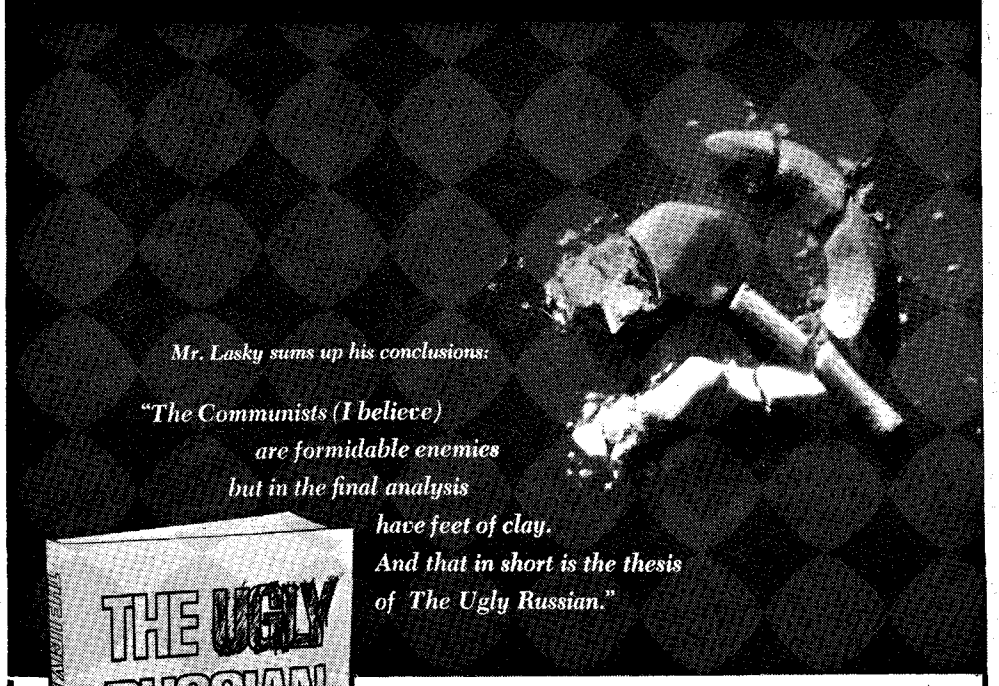
(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

□ □ □

MEDICARE BUREAUS—Six new government bureaus have been set up to handle the Medicare program. About 6,000 federal workers will be added in the next 18 months to administer the multi-billion-dollar program.

Victor Lasky — author of the best seller "JFK: The Man and the Myth" — shatters another myth by asking:

"Are the Russians ten feet tall?"


Mr. Lasky sums up his conclusions:
"The Communists (I believe)
are formidable enemies
but in the final analysis
have feet of clay.
And that in short is the thesis
of The Ugly Russian."
THE UGLY RUSSIAN
VICTOR LASKY

Victor Lasky visited twenty countries, talked to people in high places and to those who opposed them. He discovered that our Red counterparts are not nearly as infallible as their international "image" and the press (theirs *and* ours) might have us believe.

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They Ignore Inflation Threat

Jimmy Roosevelt and Friends Push for $1.75 Minimum Wage

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

At an hour when the embers of inflation are glowing hotly, and economists the nation over view with growing alarm the sporadic and excessive jumps in wages and prices, "little Jimmy" Roosevelt, a true son of Franklin Deficit Roosevelt, has publicly called for a 40 per cent pay boost for millions of workers.

Jimmy chairs the House Subcommittee on Labor which recently went on record in favor of hiking the minimum wage 50 cents an hour to $1.75—over a three-year period. Under the same bill some 6.5 million new workers would be brought under minimum wage laws, including tenant farmers, sharecroppers, migrants and hired hands on farms with five or more workers.

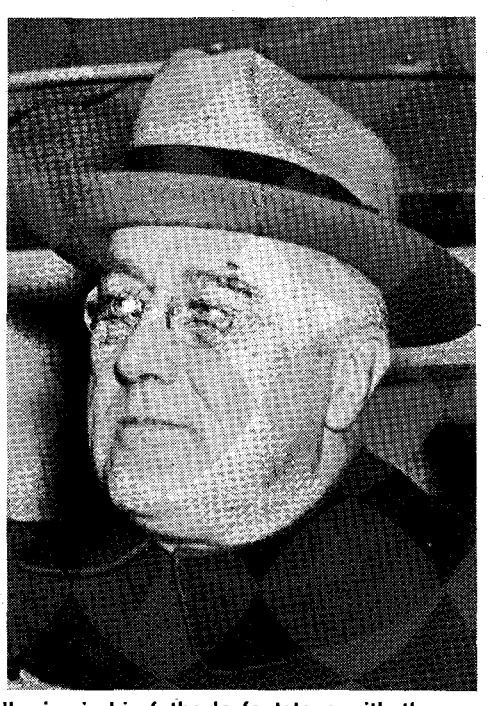
This is far and above what Lyndon Johnson had requested for his "Great Society." And if the President does not short-circuit this grandstand proposal, being pushed by FDR and Eleanor's eldest, his wage-productivity guidelines will be trampled into the dust—in a nationwide stampede to the pay window.

That hike in the minimum wage would be only the first firecracker on the string.

When the clerk making $70 a week now finds that the janitor who cleans up at night has been jumped —by a federal fiat—from $50 to $70, he is going to demand $90, and the stenotypist getting $90 is then going to want $110 because her work requires greater skill than that of the clerk. Right on up the line.

This is a rank demagogic appeal by Roosevelt, for which neither he nor his liberal spenders in Congress would pay a dime. Business firms and farmers the nation over would pick up the tab initially, and then pass it on to the consumer by dramatically raising prices to cover the pay raises which Jimmy and his friends have voted for everybody.

The ride up is fun for those who can keep their wage hikes a step ahead of the price hikes. But what about those Americans on pensions, on railroad retirement, on Social Security whose income is fixed, the people for whom Roosevelts have publicly shed tears for the last two generations?



Rep. James Roosevelt (D.-Calif.), left, is following in his father's footsteps with the "minimum wage" appeal for votes.

It is these people, the "little people," who will have to hitch up their belts, make do, and sacrifice a few more things which have suddenly become too expensive.

What about the Job Corpsmen covered by the minimum wage? The dropouts and unemployed being trained now at $1.25 would apparently be hiked to $1.75.

How many hospitals, libraries, private agencies and businessmen can afford to have a semi-literate "Corpsman" running for coffee or snipping hedges or weeding the lawn for $1.75? Opportunities for poor kids to learn, to work, would dry up. . . .

We are confident that out in the Great Somewhere, That Man himself, who traveled the high road of bread and circuses to power time and time again, must be looking down and beaming with pride on Son Jimmy.

U.S. Soldier Rebukes Viet Nam Demonstrators

While young "peaceniks" are busy protesting U.S. involvement in the war in South Viet Nam, Marine Corps recruiting centers in various parts of the country are distributing the following letter received from a 20-year-old Marine now serving in Viet Nam. Although written in the form of a "letter to the editor," it is phrased as though addressed directly to the protestors. The letter reads:

Editor, the Arizona *Republic*:

First I am going to ask you a question you probably cannot answer: "What are you really protesting about?" It cannot be the fact that you want to show your Americanism, for that is not the American way. You are supposed to stand by and support your country and not to separate it.

There is a simple answer.

Somewhere, someone has gone astray in your bringing-up or you have had a bad accident that has damaged your brain, or even simpler, and more precise in your eyes, you are just afraid of being called to fight for your country and what it stands for, and the privileges you are now enjoying.

I read an article in one of the few magazines we can get, and with the article was a photograph of a Berkeley student holding a sign which read: "13 Have Gone to Jail to End the War in Viet Nam. What are You Doing About It?"

Well, I'll tell you what we are doing about it. We live in tents with nothing but sandy earth for our floor. When it rains, which is frequent, we live in the mud. We eat, but you can't call a constant diet of dehydrated pods really eating. We have all lost, on the average, 16 pounds. But is our morale low?

No, it is not low, it is outstandingly high, even considering the little mail we receive. You know why? Because we are fighting for our beloved country that we may never see again, and to protect our loved ones, and kids like you, so you can go to your dances, parties and these absurd protests.

We go on patrols not knowing when, where, or how many will hit us this time or will it be us that will never see home again. Then a sniper's bullet rings loud in our ears, at the same time a friend, a close friend, clutches his stomach with both hands, his eyes widen but see nothing and his lips mutter those heartbreaking words, "God—somebody help me."

But do we stop? No, we do not stop, because there is a job to be done, and God willing we will do it.

Yes, we are fighting the Viet Cong on their own terms, and we are beating them at their own game, because we are fighting for a much greater cause; so our families can live in peace in the greatest country in the world.

When we joined our country's greatest fighting organization nobody made us do it, and we knew its past glory, and we also knew the chances we were taking if any country forced us to move, and there is not one of us here who is sorry to be in Viet Nam, because we are fighting to preserve freedom and to end all wars.

What are you doing about it?

Also in the article I read, students were going to take up a collection to send to our enemies. Well, go and ask our parents, and the parents of our friends who have lost their lives trying to end the war, to contribute. Then wait until we get home, if we do, and ask us, if you can find the nerve.

What you really need is a good spanking, and taken out from behind "mother's skirt," and have your eyes opened to what the Communists are trying to do to the world, and then maybe you will know "what we are doing in Viet Nam."

L-Cpl. Terrence O. Melton
United States Marine Corps
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

□ □ □

NO WORRY—New York Mayor Robert Wagner, recently queried about the mayor's election, asked a rhetorical question: "Can you imagine a Republican winning in New York City?" The reply from party regulars in New York is that with John Lindsay running, no one has to worry!—From the Richmond *News Leader*

Rule of Law Must Prevail

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Register-Republic*

Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., struck a hard blow for law and order when he ruled that civil disobedience under the guise of demonstrating for civil rights does not provide immunity from arrest and punishment by local authorities.

Judge Johnson made this ruling in the cases of some 150 demonstrators who were arrested in Montgomery last March. He rejected the demonstrators' request that he take jurisdiction on grounds that they were doing nothing illegal and could not receive fair trials in local courts.

In one of the most significant rulings on civil rights cases, the judge made this point:

"The philosophy that a person may —if his cause is labeled 'civil rights' or states' rights—determine for himself what laws and court decisions are morally right or wrong and either obey or refuse to obey them according to his own determination, is a philosophy that is foreign to our 'rule of law' theory of government."

Civil rights demonstrators have often attempted to justify civil disobedience on the grounds that laws or court decisions are "morally" wrong. The theory that individuals or groups can defy the law if they decide it is "morally" wrong is dangerous.

Judge Johnson made the point that those who resort to civil disobedience such as the petitioners were engaged in "cannot and should not escape arrest and prosecution."

The militancy of such demonstrators as Dick Gregory, the comedian, a leader in the march on Chicago Mayor Daley's home, is being deplored by moderates. Sit-downs, lie-downs and other demonstrations which disrupt traffic and infringe upon the rights of others cannot be tolerated. Equally deplorable is the burning of Negro churches by white rednecks in Louisiana and other Southern states.

Judicial processes are available for the purpose of protecting constitutional rights. Peaceful, orderly and lawful demonstrations for purposes of calling attention to grievances are permissible. But what so many demonstrators fail to understand is that the general public has its rights, too. Civil rights are a two-way street. When demonstrations get out of hand, the public's interest must prevail.

□ □ □

RIGHT TO WORK—"Just as businessmen need the market check of free competition to remind them persistently that their job is to serve consumers to the best of their ability, so, too, union leaders need market checks to remind them that their job is to serve workers, not to master or abuse them. The basic check for businessmen is the right and the freedom of consumers to quit buying their products. In the same way, the basic and most effective check for union leaders is the right and the freedom of workers to refuse to become members—or to resign their membership when they feel abused—without losing their jobs. All the policemen, bureaucrats, and judges in the world could not duplicate the restraining effect upon union corruption that an inability to secure members, or keep them, has."—Sylvester Petro in an American Conservative Union task force study "The Choice: Responsible or Corrupt Unionism."

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Text of Letter to Freeman

Shuman Hits Tax-Paid Propaganda on Farm Bill

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has sent the following letter to Secretary of Agriculture Orville F. Freeman:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I protest in the most vigorous terms the wrongful use of government funds by the Department of Agriculture to propagandize the Administration's farm bill now pending in Congress.

Reports we have received from all parts of the nation show conclusively the expenditure of large sums of public money in efforts to induce farmers to influence their representatives in Congress to vote for this ill-advised legislation. Even if this were a bill of unquestioned merit and universal appeal —which it certainly is not—the expenditure of government funds to propagandize the citizens is an illegal, immoral and unethical use of public money and power.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is unalterably opposed to the pending legislation, and we believe a majority of farmers and members of Congress agree with us. We are expending our organization's own, privately raised resources to make known our views. These resources are as pennies and dimes compared to the vast government treasury which the USDA is tapping, apparently without qualm.

We realize full well that the department attempts to observe the niceties by depicting its propaganda as "education," but I am willing to leave the proper classification of these activities to the judgment of any objective taxpayer.

The brunt of the department's propaganda activities on behalf of the farm bill is being carried—as it was in the wheat referendum campaign of 1963—by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Obviously, the department believes that because the ASCS has thousands of employes throughout the United States, it is ideally suited to travel up and down the road, at government expense, to propagandize citizens.

One of the outstanding instances of the abuse of power and privilege is a letter sent on July 14, 1965, under the signature of the administrator of ASCS, Horace D. Godfrey.

In this long rambling statement on "legislative and other matters," Mr. Godfrey reviews your statements, writes of "the anti's" (meaning those opposed

Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman

to your point of view), and then winds up with a most astounding suggestion.

I will quote this last paragraph:

"The time is approaching for making payments to farmers under the cotton, feed grain, wheat and certain other programs. In many county offices, the checks are delivered *personally* to each farmer. This gives the county manager or clerk a good chance to make better understood what the payment is for and how it serves the national interest. All counties could well adopt this practice. Of course, if the farmer requests it, the check can be mailed."

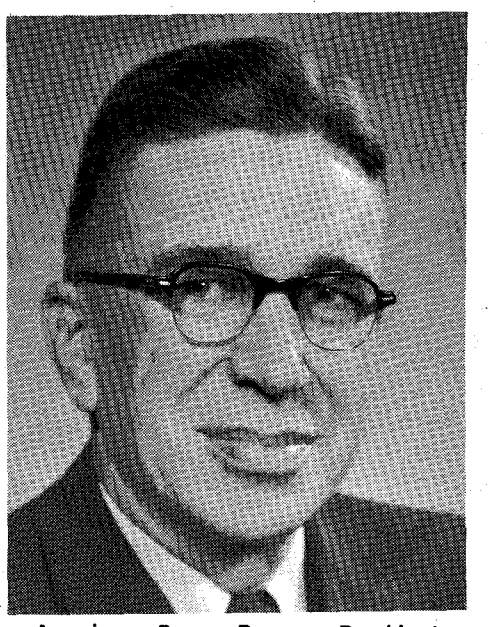
This paragraph is sheer demagoguery. In it Mr. Godfrey is telling government employes, many of whom are members of the Civil Service, to prostitute themselves by using the personal "delivery" of a government check as an excuse to peddle the propaganda line. The cost of this "delivery" over the entire nation never will be figured, I know, but personal "delivery" of these government payments, whether in an ASCS office or by traveling from farm to farm in automobilies, must cost thousands upon thousands of dollars.

Several state ASCS offices called statewide meetings especially to propagandize their employes so that they may return home to spread the word about the bill. The cost of bringing hundreds of ASCS employes and committeemen into such meetings—the latter being paid by per diem and mileage—represents a tremendous amount of money.

It has been reported that in some states staffs of state and county ASCS offices have been working at overtime rates on Saturday to distribute the department's sales material.

Press releases and radio and television tapes from your own office move out of Washington throughout the land, all at government expense. In at least one instance, the department has mailed radio taped views of a private organization on the Administration's farm bill.

We in Farm Bureau always have believed in fair play. We deplore the unethical use of public funds to propagandize



American Farm Bureau President Charles Shuman says large sums of tax money are being spent to push the Administration's farm measure.

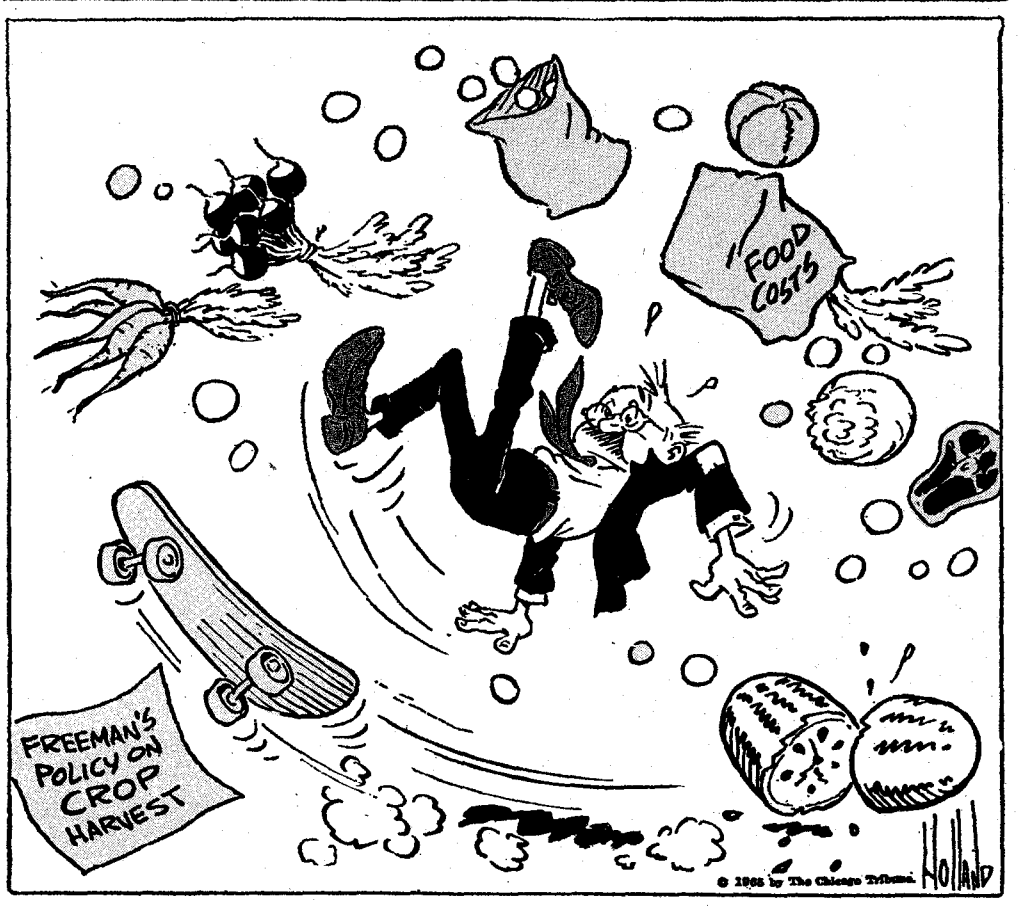
the electorate for the purpose of influencing legislation, and we believe sincerely that the vast majority of American taxpayers will agree with us.

I urge that you immediately take action to discontinue the unwarranted, unethical and illegal use of public funds to lobby and propagandize in support of the Administration's farm bill.

Very truly yours,

Charles B. Shuman, President

WHOOPS!



2.5 Million of Them

The Many Men from Uncle

From the Arizona *Republic*

The civilian employment of the United States government today is more than 2.5 million, more than that of the whole nation at the time of Paul Revere's ride, and it is rising.

More frightening than the sheer massiveness of Uncle Sam's expanding bureaucracy is its growing intrusion into the lives of citizens.

Today government can eavesdrop on your telephone conversations, check your mail, decide how you will spend a large part of your money, whether you can visit foreign countries, or how you will conduct your business. It can concern itself with your working hours, conditions of work, your savings, health, the amount of your income, your children's schooling, the highways you drive on, the food you eat, the manufactured articles you buy, and how you spend your leisure.

If you are farming, the government will tell you what you can or can't raise, and how much, and may decide the price.

If you are lucky enough to get into a really high income bracket in this day of confiscatory taxation, the government won't just tell you how to spend your money. It will take most of it from you and spend it in its own way.

And ever-ambitious bureaucrats now are thinking of converting your Social Security number into a kind of "citizen's number" to make you easier to trace and spy on. They are expanding their role in control of manufacturing, processing, packaging and pricing, and in education and housing, city planning and other fields.

Today the federal government has at least 92 agencies intruding in the lives and activities of the citizens and the number is going up as the "men from Uncle" broaden their scope, invading new areas of privacy and what used to be freedom.

The danger of this trend was described by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower when he said: " . . . The real threat to liberty in this Republic will not come from a sudden, calculated assault. Rather, the threat to our liberties will be primarily found in a steady erosion of a self-reliant citizenship, and in excessive power concentration resulting from the lodging of more and more decisions in an ever-growing bureaucracy."

Many of the starry-eyed visionaries of the "Great Society" cry "negative thinking" when their schemes for an all-encompassing paternalism are splashed with the cold water of realistic criticism.

They are right, of course. Millions of Americans are guilty of this kind of "negative thinking." They have a growing awareness that they will not be free to live, think, say and do as they please, in the purest tradition of freedom, until they are free from the smothering, unwanted, unneeded "help" of an oversized, overexpensive, overactive government.

As the preamble to the Constitution said, a chief objective of forming the United States was to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

It would be wise for members of Congress to remember this when they are confronted with vast new programs which, when analyzed realistically, are bound to take more of our "blessings of liberty" away.

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DEPRESSED ARA—LBJ announced recently that the major "depressed areas" in the United States have declined to 22, the lowest figure since 1957. A year ago there were 39 such areas and in 1961, 101, according to the Administration. Yet Johnson now wants $3.3 billion to finance the Area Redevelopment program, nearly 10 times the $394 million spent under this program since its enactment in 1961.

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Montana Project Latest Target

Udall Continues Anti-Private-Power Campaign

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Getting back to Stewart Udall:

In June, the secretary of the interior distinguished himself, if that is the right verb, by filing with the Federal Power Commission one of the most remarkable petitions for intervention ever filed with that body. His object is to prevent the Duke Power Co. from investing its own money, to build its own dams, on its own property in South Carolina; his idea is to compel the company to rely instead upon a federal power project on the Savannah River—a project that may never be authorized at all.

In July, the secretary did it again. This time his target is the Montana Power Co., and the circumstances here are more outrageous still. Mr. Udall's object in Montana, unless he has changed his mind in the past eight months, is to prevent the construction of two dams on the Flathead River in the Flathead Indian Reservation, in order to keep alive his ambition to see the notorious "Knowles Project" built with federal funds.

The controversy in Montana, stemming from development of the Columbia River Basin, is of ancient vintage.

Briefly, the facts are that the Army Engineers want to build for the Bureau of Reclamation a high-level storage dam at Knowles, in the northwestern corner of the state. The structure is a power project; virtually no benefits are claimed for flood control or recreation. While only 256,000 kilowatts would be generated at the site, the dam's usefulness in regulating water flow would firm up the capacities of other structures downstream. In testimony before a House committee in June, 1963, Mr. Udall strongly endorsed the project. The Senate, under the urging of Mike Mansfield, went along with him; but the House was to repudiate the venture overwhelmingly.

Opponents of the Knowles project made a solid case. The dam would cost somewhere between $273 million and $325 million, without counting payments that would have to be made to the affected Indian tribes. It would take 59,000 acres of land off local tax rolls, flood 9,000 acres of irrigated farmland, inundate a part of the famed National Bison Range, displace 1,300 persons, and require the relocation of 35 miles of railroad and 115 miles of highway.

By the most conservative estimates, the project's annual costs would be $11 million, its annual revenues only $2.3 million. Conceivably, the annual losses could run much higher—in the neighborhood of $12 to $14 million a year, or $1.24 billion over the Army Engineers' 100-year estimated life.

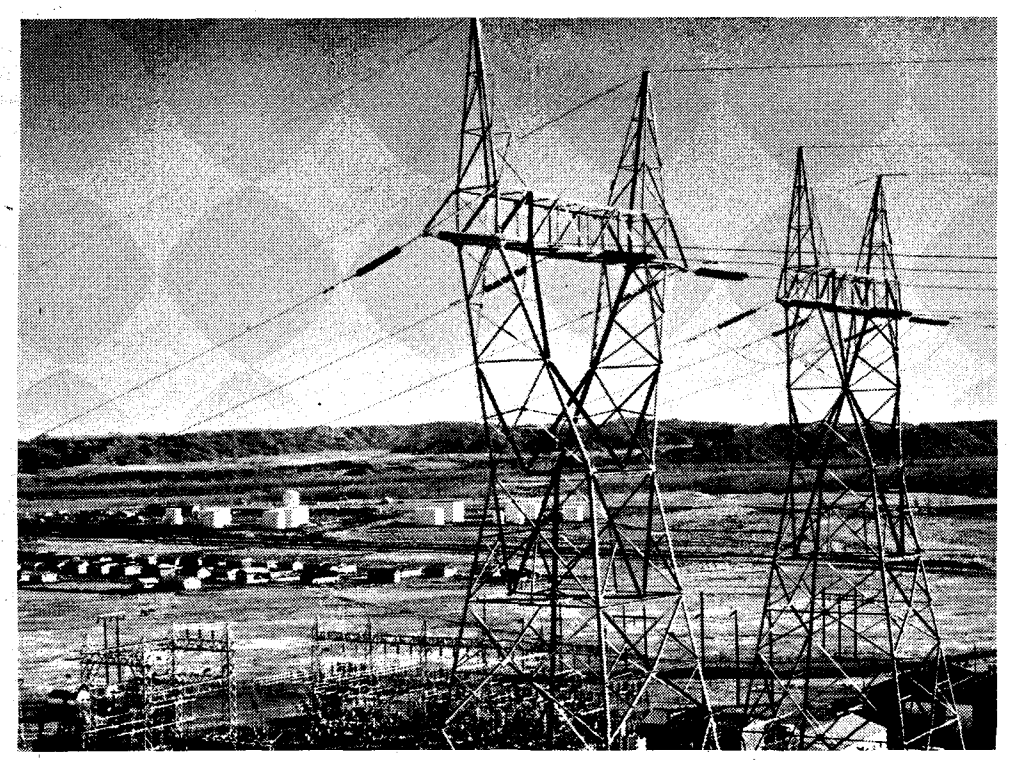
The House listened to the arguments, and on December 17, 1963, handed Interior a crushing defeat. The vote was 329-41 to reject the Knowles appropriation.

Fifteen months passed. In March of this year, the Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, in conjunction with Montana Power Co., filed an unprecedented application with the FPC. They themselves proposed to build the two alternative dams on the Flathead River, on sites that would be flooded if Knowles were ever built. These two run-of-the-river dams would cost only $42 million; they would generate 240,000 kilowatts; guaranteed revenue from sale of the power to the Montana Power Co. would pay off the indebtedness and produce an income to the tribe of at least $250,000 a year. Only a handful of persons would be displaced. Jobs would be created during construction for 300 men. And annual taxes would be created of $2,772,000.

On July 28, Secretary Udall intervened, with the evident purpose of stopping the Indians' venture in private capital and self-help. Back in December, when the Montana Power Co. itself had proposed to build the two dams, before the idea developed of tribal sponsorship, Mr. Udall had flatly opposed the whole plan: "There is no present need by the company for the power that would be produced by the project." In his petition of July 28, the secretary was less positive, but his purpose was no less clear.

One final note: These Indians are Mr. Udall's wards. He has the fiduciary responsibility for protecting their rights under a treaty dating from 1855. But wearing his other hat, as boss of the Bureau of Reclamation, he proposes to compel them to give up a large part of their reservation, to accept unstated compensation for the flooding that would be caused by Knowles, and to sacrifice the substantial income that would result from the Montana Power Co. contract. This is power madness. It is a cruel scalping of the Indians—and of the taxpayers, too.

(Copyright 1965, *Newsday*)



Secretary Udall wants to build more federal power systems like this one in Montana, although private enterprise can do the job.

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FIDEL IS RIGHT—Fidel Castro was haranguing a huge crowd of Cubans the other day, engaged in his usual avocation of giving a big pitch for communism and calling the United States all kinds of bad names when he happened to remark: "No leader in the United States would ever have a crowd as big as this one listening to him!" Castro was right. The United States is a free country.—From the Indianapolis *Star*

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SARGENT SHRIVER'S Office of Economic Opportunity has paid $87,000 to a private research group "to complete a catalog of more than 170 federal programs—in addition to those set up by the anti-poverty programs—which help the poor," the Washington *Daily News* revealed recently. The catalog is thicker than New York's Manhattan telephone book, the paper said.

International Youth Group Formed

A relatively new organization, the International Youth Federation for Freedom, Inc., was created in August 1964 primarily to link and coordinate free youth and their organizations in every country of the world.

The executive director of IYFF is Fred Coldren, a 22-year-old conservative lecturer and debater who was formerly Kansas state director for Young Americans for Freedom and who is now on the YAF national board.

Coldren argues that "Since communism is a supernational force, the forces of freedom deserve an equally powerful and effective supernational force. Youth is the one international group which can coordinate its efforts in effective and decisive resistance to Communist advances."

Among those who have publicly endorsed IYFF are: Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.), Rep. William Brock (R.-Tenn.), Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio), Rep. William Cramer (R.-Fla.), Mme. Claire Lee Chennault, Alice Widener, Lev E. Dobriansky, Anthony Bouscaren, Henry Hazlitt, M. Stanton Evans, Herbert A. Philbrick, Archbishop Theodotus and Gen. Mark Clark.

Much of IYFF's first year has been spent in organizational chores and fund-raising, but the group has already established a library of Communist and Communist-oriented publications, has set up a Free World Speakers Bureau which it says will arrange tours for recognized experts on anti-communism and is working through its Free World Book Service to place anti-Communist books in libraries in the United States and around the world. IYFF also publishes "The Party Line," a monthly compilation of Communist statements on controversial subjects.

The major international project IYFF is presently planning is a Free World Youth Conference, to be held sometime in the fall of 1966. The leaders of IYFF want their conference to be the West's answer to the Communist Youth Festivals, which draw over 20,000 participants and make headlines for the Communists around the world. IYFF says a planning session on this world conference is scheduled later this fall.

Urban Affairs Dept. Approved by Senate

Following is the 57 to 33 rollcall vote by which the Senate on Aug. 11 voted to establish a Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development:

FOR THE BILL: 57

DEMOCRATS (47): Anderson, Bartlett, Bass, Bayh, Brewster, Burdick, Byrd (W. Va.) Cannon, Church, Clark, Douglas, Gore, Gruening, Harris, Hartke, Hayden, Inouye, Jackson, Jordan (N. C.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N. Y.), Long (Mo.), Long (La.), Mansfield, McGovern, McIntyre, McNamara, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Neuberger, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Smathers, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N. J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (10): Aiken, Boggs, Case, Fong, Javits, Kuchel, Prouty, Saltonstall, Scott and Smith.

AGAINST THE BILL: 33

DEMOCRATS (14): Bible, Byrd (Va.), Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Hill, Holland, Lausche, Robertson, Russell (S. C.), Russell (Ga.), Sparkman, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (19): Allott, Bennett, Carlson, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Simpson, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N. D.).

Paired for the bill: Miller (R) and Dodd (D).

Paired against the bill: McClellan (D) and Cotton (R).

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LBJ Takes Only Short View

U.S. Must Balance Responsibilities and Capabilities

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

An inventory-taking time is overdue in this period of great events. For sound policies are impossible at home and abroad without looking at the balance between our responsibilities and our capabilities.

Our responsibilities involve four great confrontations:

1. The merciless certainty that the Sino-Soviet menace will continue. Russian troops still stand within 93 miles of the Rhine, and Cuba remains a Soviet bastion fringed with fire. President Kennedy forecast the Sino-Soviet drain on us for at least another generation.

2. The long-range potential in our Southeast Asia war. This is an unlimited commitment, like all other responsibilities in this enumeration.

We drafted 1.8 million Americans for Korea. Will we ultimately need fewer now? About $80 billion defense dollars were spent between 1945 and 1950, and yet an adequate Army, Navy and Air Force was not available. Are we really better prepared now for a ground war in Asia? Is Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's overworked computer just spinning its reels?

This column recently pointed out that for four years McNamara has supplied

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin has said of our gold crisis, "We're in an emergency situation."

the Viet Nam needs chiefly by stripping equipment and inventories from combat units in place elsewhere.

I cited the deep concern of many U.S. military leaders about the combat readiness and backup of the Atlantic Fleet, our Seventh Army in Germany, and the status of the personnel, equipment, spare parts and replenishment stock, etc., of our strategic reserve divisions in this country to meet other simultaneous emergencies since the Viet Nam attrition. Meanwhile, providing merely one planned plane, the C-5A transport, will cost more than we spent to create the atom bomb from scratch.

3. The protection of the U.S. dollar and—indivisible—the British pound. The full implications in our monetary responsibility, although less widely publicized, make these nearly as consequential as the Sino-Soviet menace.

Our "balance-of-payments problem" is really a soft definition for our gold crisis. Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McC. Martin puts this in perspective: "We're in an emergency situation. Unless it is solved there is a very real danger that we could have a world depression." Yet on July 29 our gold reserves hit still another new 27-year low.

Now inventory the British side, for the entire free world's postwar monetary system is built on the dollar-pound relationship and gold.

Beyond our advances and others made last November to support the pound, Britain borrowed an emergency $1 billion from the International Monetary Fund. This past May Britain drew $1.-4 billion more. Both IMF credits must be repaid. Yet Britain's true reserves for this purpose are practically nil.

I leave in a few days for a trip to Communist satellite countries, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc., and Western Europe. De Gaulle, operationally, has all but withdrawn from NATO and the Common Market alike. Some fissures also appear in the balloon of the European boom, beyond Britain. This accounts for the timing of the trip: to see where we stand in our Atlantic responsibilities as well as in Southeast Asia.

4. The potential confrontation of the business cycle. There are many indications of a near-term leveling off which certainly do not forecast a depression. But, in the face of our responsibilities and commitments, where would even an orthodox recession leave us?

President Johnson came into office on a rising business curve. So did President Kennedy. Their promises defied the long history of business cycles—a complex, mysterious and persistent recurring enigma within itself.

What happens if the "myth" of business cycles again proves that it is not a myth at all? Should business turn down, President Johnson says the government will spend it up again. But the effect is to borrow more and dollar-depreciate. And an increase in the debt-dollar means decreased value in the wage-thrift dollar.

The effect on price levels, debt retirement, unemployment, liquidity, credit, the capital flow and the whole virtual circle of expansion promptly confronts the vicious circle of doubt, contraction and the confidence factor. And when a shot like that is fired, who can tell the distance the sound may carry or the echoes from it?

By not prudently inventorying the balance between our responsibilities and our capabilities, President Johnson looks good. But he does not look far.

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COURAGEOUS MINORITY—The New York *Times'* Arthur Krock has delivered a scathing attack on the tiny band of GOP liberals who have consistently given LBJ narrow legislative victories. "To become political opposition in the traditional and effective sense," Krock wrote, "the Republican party must become a cohesive and courageous minority."

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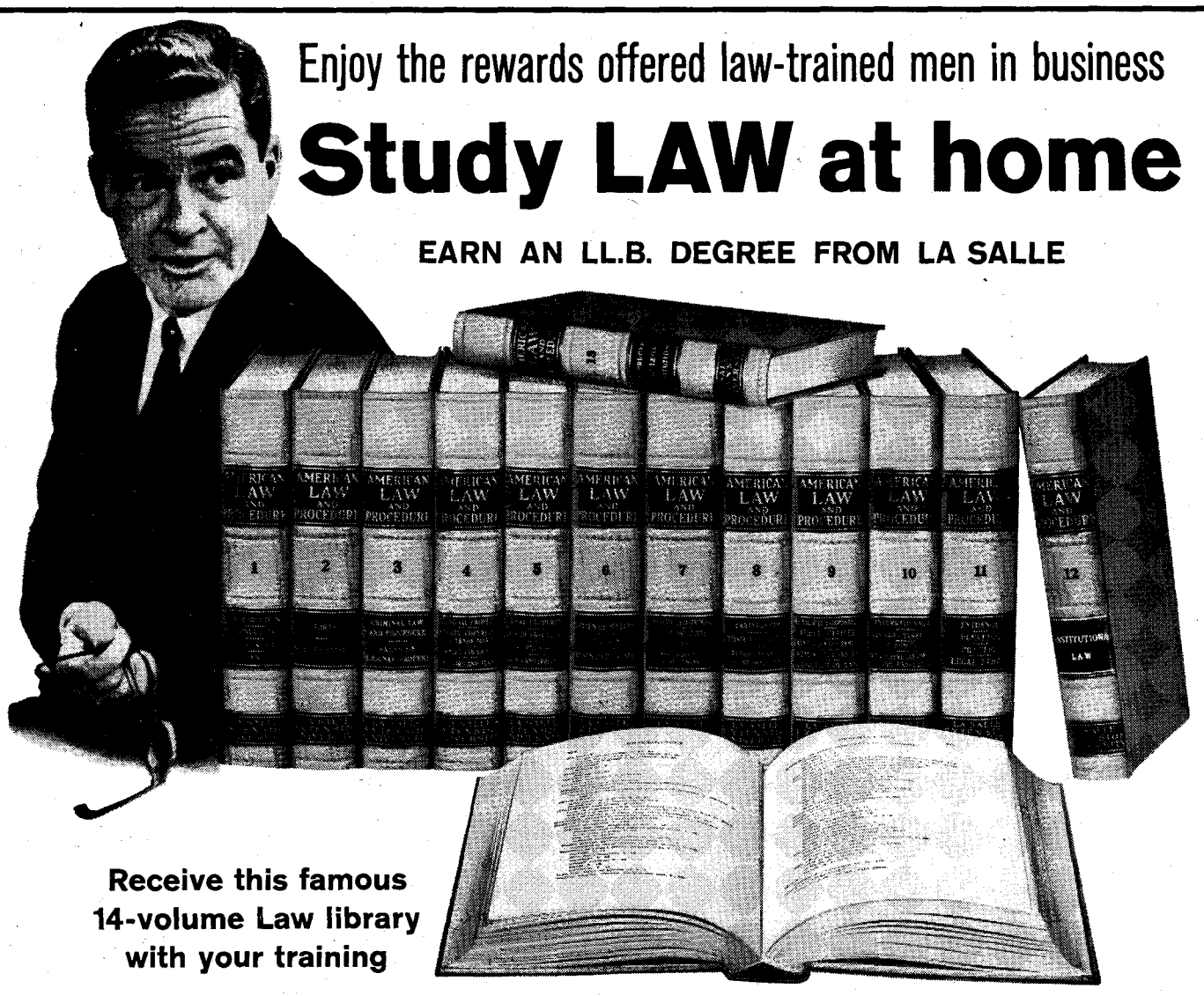

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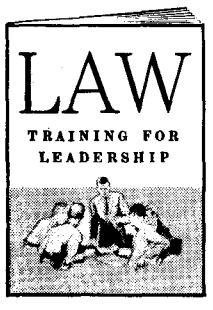

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Anti-14b Votes May Defeat Many Liberals in '66

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Editor's Note: The Senate has *not yet voted on repeal of right-to-work.* The article at the right gives advice on how best to let your legislators know your views on this and other important measures.

The House of Representatives vote to repeal the "right-to-work" Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act went by a margin of 18, which means that nine votes were crucial [see rollcall vote in *Human Events*, August 7, page 12]. It is a fair guess that some of the nine in favor of repeal must certainly have gone against their individual consciences as the result of log-rolling trades between Midwestern farm state congressmen and the city labor bloc.

Although it is hardly statesmanship, this bit of log-rolling may pay off for the farm communities when it comes to exacting the price from city congressmen in the forthcoming tests of Administration agricultural legislation. But the trading of votes could, conceivably, hurt a number of the farm state legislators involved when election day of 1966 rolls around. It could even hurt legislators who have voted their deepest convictions.

In the state of Iowa, for instance, the question of what the voters really want is very far from being settled. The Iowa State Legislature is presently controlled by the Democrats. Yet these same Democrats, when put to the test locally, failed to repeal the Iowa state right-to-work law. Presumably they knew how their constituents felt about the matter.

Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) was the only member of his state's delegation to vote to retain 14b—a position also taken by the Iowa legislature.

During the Washington debate over 14b repeal, the lone Iowa Republican congressman, H.R. Gross, took issue with his fellow representative, Democrat Neal Smith. According to Congressman Gross, the people of Iowa are still in favor of retaining the Taft-Hartley section which supports state right-to-work laws. Gross mentioned a local Iowa pro-right-to-work poll and commended the Iowa Legislature for its vote to continue the state's prohibition of compulsory unionism.

Democrat Smith's answer was that the Iowa State Legislature, even though it went Democratic in the Lyndon Johnson landslide, does not accurately represent the voters of Iowa. It could be that Congressman Smith is right. In any case, there are plenty of people in Iowa who think the politicians have been derelict for a long time in their legal duty to reapportion the state on a one-man, one-vote basis. This quarrel over state reapportionment long antedates the recent Supreme Court-dictated order to reapportion.

But if Congressman Smith is on sound ground in his assumption that the Iowa Legislature does not correctly represent the people of the state insofar as sheer numbers are concerned, he could still be emphatically wrong in thinking that a true one-man, one-vote dispensation in Iowa would produce a legislature that would be in favor of voting for compulsory unionism in any form.

The question, in 1966, is whether the Midwest farming communities will be grateful to their Washington representatives for giving ground to the AFL-CIO in exchange for a promised support of higher farm price guarantees. It could be that, however happy they may be to get city votes despite city enmity to the so-called "bread tax," the farmers might allow their historic animus against compulsory unionism to come to the fore again in the congressional elections.

In which case, some men who rode into Congress on the anti-Goldwater sweep may find themselves returned to private life in 1966.

This could be the hidden toll which Lyndon Johnson will have to pay for having surrendered to the unions' demands on the 14b repealer bill. Fear of retribution in 1966 may be the key to White House reluctance to be more enthusiastic about the 221-to-203 House of Representatives vote against retention of 14b.

Despite the House vote, there is really no great demand anywhere outside of union executive circles for repeal of 14b. Even the newspapers that support most phases of the "Great Society" program are by no means agreed that the 19 states which have right-to-work laws should be deprived of their own free choice in the matter of outlawing the union shop. True enough, only that particular fraction of the U.S. Senate that is up for re-election in 1966 needs to worry about the immediate impact of a vote against 14b.

Nevertheless, the strong probability that the House of Representatives vote does not mirror a national consensus on the issue of compulsory unionism will surely not be lost on certain senators when the House measure comes up for senatorial debate.

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BLIND SPOT—"It is easy to see why officials who support the sale of U. S. wheat to Russia cannot understand why anyone would object to building Rumania a synthetic rubber plant."
—From the Arizona *Republic*

□ □ □

ENDLESS WAR—*Fortune* magazine editor Charles J.V. Murphy has returned from South Viet Nam and criticized Administration strategy, noting: "With the end nowhere in sight, it is already the longest losing war that Americans have been engaged in since the French-Indian wars in the middle of the 18th Century."

EFFECTIVE LETTER WRITING

To Your Congressman

Many people think any letter to Washington is just a waste of time, but nothing could be further from the truth. Congressmen pay attention to their mail. They have to, because the writers' views form a major listening post for voter sentiment on pending legislation.

Who reads them? A surprising amount of the letters to congressional offices are read carefully by the congressmen themselves. Those that aren't are handled by key staff personnel who notify their bosses of the contents.

Form letters and petitions: Form letters with identical wording, long telegrams signed by lists of people mimeographed petitions and other "bulk" entreaties carry little or no weight in Washington. The legislators know from experience that sudden outpourings, with suspicious similarity, are largely from disinterested persons who were goaded into signing a form letter or petition by some lobbyist or political action group.

Be yourself and write your own letter. It is the carefully thought-out, individual letter that a lawmaker appreciates. Write to your Senator or Representative just as you would write to anyone else. The influence of your communication depends upon the point you make and the clarity with which you make it. Set forth exactly why you consider a bill good or bad, how you feel that it would affect you and your community.

Courtesy always: Threats, warnings, and abuse merely antagonize Congressmen. Effective mail is courteous and the Congressman is well aware, without reminding him in a letter, that he may be your "second favorite" candidate in the next election if he lets you down. Nor does he need to be wooed with a promise of "all-out" support at the polls if he votes the "right-way." If you or your organization can muster votes at election time, he knows that, too. If you are pleased with the Congressman's position on a bill or with his vote, write to thank and compliment him on his stand. This is important. Letters to a congressman for a job well done are altogether too rare.

Follow through: Almost all Congressmen answer their mail, but if your reply is just a brief acknowledgement, write again to ask for more specific information, e.g., precisely how he stands on the issue, how he feels toward its success, and if he proposes to support or oppose it. It is highly unlikely that he will ignore your second "follow-up" request, and he will appreciate your proven interest in the bill. In short, persistence pays.

Timing: Another important factor is when you send your letter. A deluge of mail just as a measure is about to be voted on is much less effective than a single intelligent letter months before while the legislator is still formulating his opinions. When the bill is introduced, send a copy of your letter (or a separate one) to the chairman of the committee to which it was referred. Sometimes a bill may never get out of committee for a floor vote. When possible, always refer to the bill under discussion by its name and number.

Address your letters:

Senators: The Honorable John S. Doe
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. (Dear Senator Doe)

Representatives: The Honorable James K. Roe
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. (Dear Mr. Roe)

To Your Editor . . .

When you write to a newspaper or other publication, KEEP IT. . . . .

Brief: Most letters should be no more than 200 or 300 words, as space is limited. You will be sharing the "Letters to the Editor" column with other correspondents on a variety of subjects. Most likely, your letter will be triggered by a recent news story or editorial, and it is not necessary to restate the entire premise befor launching your views. Of course, limit the subject of your letter to just one topic, news story, or editorial; make your points quickly and cogently.

Pointed: If you don't have well-developed, firm opinions on an issue, don't bother to write. Both editors and their readers enjoy and react to a letter that has fact, feeling, and direction. Unless you have something positive to suggest or correct, something informative and useful for the readers, your letter will accomplish little. Be direct, to the point, and *above all be sure of your facts.*

Timely: First impressions are the strongest, and so is the first impact of the news. Particularly, if the original news story is erroneous or misleading, corrections should be made immediately because readers are apt to "digest" the fallacy if the facts come too late. How often have heard, "Of course it's true, I read it in the paper just this morning"? Editors give priority to letters commenting on a story while it is still news; next week may be too late. Write your letter the same day you read or hear the editorial or news story.

Conciliatory: Even though a news story or editorial may malign one of your pet programs or seem unduly opinionated, do not respond with a sarcastic combative letter. Emotionally charged letters get high readership but at the expense of the writer's embarrassment when he sees his hot temper in cold print. If the editorial writer or reporter has been unreasonably critical, point out his errors as factually and politely as possible, correct or amend them, and extend the offer of your services or more information if desired. Above all, you can't intimidate an editor by threatening to cancel your subscription; torrid letters only help increase his circulation. On the other hand, don't feel that an untruth is too gross to be dignified by an answer; silence is sometimes the severest indictment, and an unchallanged fallacy always carries more weight with thosse who wish to believe it.

Identified: Always sign your letter with your full name and address; also your professional title if it is pertinent to the subject. Anonymous letters lack courage and conviction, and editors seldom print them. Letters with pseudonyms are usually discarded becauses editors check on the authenticity of both content and correspondent; however, your name may be withheld upon request if circumstances warrant, but these occasions are rare. Do not ask the editor to reply to your letter or to return your manuscript.

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Machine Guns Being Smuggled In

Chinese Reds Are Creating 'Viet Cong' in Brazil

By VICTOR RIESEL

Recife, Brazil:—Legends of head shrinking and majestic giant women warriors along the Amazon and deep in the Brazilian jungle, which covers territory as vast as the United States west of the Mississippi, always have excited energetic explorers. But that's fiction.

There is real mystery in "Amazonia" and this neighboring Northeast territory—modern intrigue centering on an intricate international military arms smuggling ring whose members make Ian Fleming characters appear as amateurish as silent movie flicker detectives.

That smuggling ring, in which are several Americans, use fast small planes to leapfrog the jungle with their cargoes of Communist China's machine guns, submachine guns, .45s and rifles.

I've followed their routes from Georgetown, British Guiana, to Paramaribo, Surinam (the ring's headquarters) over the jungle to Belem, and on to Recife—a metropolitan area of 1,100,000, half of whose workers are jobless, underemployed, hungry and desperate.

I take the word of the austere Brazilian government that these arms have been bound for the Communist followers of a jailed congressman named Francisco Juliao, friend of Mao Tse-tung and creator of the peasant workers' leagues in this almost aboriginal bulge of the South American continent.

I take the word of the courageous young priest, Father Antonio Melo, that Juliao is a revolutionary Communist of Peking persuasion.

I take Francisco Juliao's word for it too. There is documentary evidence that he declared himself a "Marxist-Leninist-Mao-ist, Castroist, Ben Bellaist" ideologist.

It is unfortunate that the Ho Chi Minhs of the world are not discovered by the "outside" across the globe before they hurl guerrilla armies at the governments allied with the United States and international freedom. The Ho Chi Minhs are of many kinds and come in Western garb, too.

The leader of the Brazilian Communist guerrillas has visited Peking to talk with Mao Tse-tung.

Francisco Juliao is one of them. Knowing of the hunger and desperation here, he set up headquarters in this city. From it he launched the Peasant Leagues. They were agricultural workers' unions and tens of thousands flocked to him. He looked to the east for his ideology. He believed in rural revolution. He thought he could organize the agrarian unions into military and guerrilla bands.

He wanted revolt from below. He was certain it was possible. The peasants here are much like the Chinese—vastly illiterate, ghastly impoverished, tilling an equally poor soil to which they have been tied since they were slaves under the Brazilian emperor of the last century.

Juliao broke with the Muscovites. The Russian brand of comrades infiltrated the big industrial unions, from the waterfront to the shops and plants. They believed such a base, tied to the pro-Communist Goulart regime, could launch a revolution from the top instead of from below.

But they ran second to Juliao. He caught the imagination of the peasants. He sent his children to Cuba and wooed Castro and in turn was wooed by the Fidelistas. He went to Peking and talked with Mao.

Then came the revolution—but not Juliao's. The armed forces revolted against the heavily infiltrated national regime whose power was based on the muscle of the Communist longshoremen's unions. The military smashed the Communist unions. The new regime put in new officials as trustees—many of them trained in Washington at the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Now the new labor minister has decreed free elections in all unions. This means the peasants' organizations, too. This means polls will be set up in the isolated regions near plantations, off which the workers have rarely ventured. Some of them do not know there is such an entity as a federal regime in Brazilia.

What this means to Main Street, U.S.A., is well put in the words of another young fighting priest, Father Paulo Crespo:

"The problem at this time is not one of national security," said he in a confidential report, "but of national unity. Remember Korea, Viet Nam, China and the Dominican Republic.

"The Communists all over the world are on the lookout promoting national divisions. A civil war in the northeast will signify foreign powers struggling on our land, dividing our Brazil forever after fights of brother against brother. Who can now unify Viet Nam, Korea or China? The armed forces are watchful, some say. My answer: Also they were (once—V. R.) alerted in those countries, as they are in other countries of Latin America."

There are observers here who scoff at reports of impending civil war and pooh-pooh disclosures of arms smuggling. But it was thus in the days of Lenin, Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh.

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Is Russia Outstripping U.S. In Military Space Programs?

By HOLMES and HUNTER ALEXANDER

Moscow, USSR:—Spaceward, the course of the Russian Empire moves onward.

Here on the firm earth of Red Square, hundreds of Muscovites congregate every hour to watch the simple but symbolic changing of the guard at Lenin's Tomb. All Russians have been taught that their Communist empire will inherit the world. But ever since the first space spectaculars with the 1957 Sputniks, Red propagandists have been boasting that the Soviet Union will "bury" its American archenemy in the skies.

Today that bragging, imperious in undertones and overtones alike, becomes openly ominous. Four times in the past two months, *Red Star* (a newspaper published by the Defense Ministry) has trumpeted the claim that Russia now has orbital space rockets with the capacity of "wiping any aggressor off the face of the earth."

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara killed the Orion program.

There is no doubt at all about the intended identity of the "aggressor" and among American scientists back home there is little doubt about the weapon.

There is little doubt because the U.S.A. spent seven years and $10 million between 1958-65 to plan the nuclear-powered space orbiting system called Project Orion. We have high-ranking scientists who believe the Russians have copied or adapted Orion, which has been declassified since October, 1964. The Russians might easily have cracked the secrecy before that.

The nuclearized Orion was downgraded and doomed as an American military experiment when our disarmament zealots started dickering for a test ban treaty in 1962-63. On the safe assumption that the Russians know as much as we do about the Orion technique, here is approximately what *Red Star* is hinting at.

It is a first generation vehicular system that is capable of carrying eight men and 100 tons of payload to Mars and back. It is a jet-propelled engine or engines powered by a nuclear reactor which, in effect, "bombs" a shield at the rear of the vehicle and drives it forward. The usual limitations of temperature do not affect this vehicle because the hot debris of the explosions makes only a momentary contact with the shield. The limitations of using full nuclear power are also absent because the reactor is outside the vehicle.

Guidance, mobility, range, the exchange of crew members and the restocking of the payload are all within this space-cruiser's capability. Its potentials as a raider of earth targets and as an interceptor of our space satellites are almost limitless. It may not be the never-never "ultimate" weapon, but it will do until another comes along.

Two American authorities have written gingerly this year on the subject. The description given above is roughly taken from an article by physics Prof. Freeman J. Dyson of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University. Under the title, "Death of a Project" in the July 9 issue of *Science*, Dr. Dyson tells how Orion was kicked out of the Defense Department program by Secretary McNamara and the now-secretary of air, Harold Brown, and how it perished in NASA after its secrets were aired.

Dr. Dyson ruefully writes that Project Orion was "suppressed for political reasons." He doesn't openly say, as other military-minded scientists have said in off-record dudgeon, that the central "political" reason for Orion's cancellation was to keep open the disarmament talks with Russia.

An American authority who writes even closer to the awful truth about the Soviet monopoly on this weapon for "wiping any aggressor off the face of the earth" is Mose L. Harvey, formerly with the State Department's Division of Research for USSR and Eastern Europe. In the 1965 winter issue of *Orbis*, a quarterly journal of world affairs, Mr. Harvey speculates on "a strategic breakthrough by the USSR. . . in the form of an orbiting platform in space." With the present Russian vehicle undoubtedly in mind, Mr. Harvey gives this chilling prediction:

"At a maximum, the Soviet might succeed in locking the United States outside of space and thereby force upon it a second-class, if not a captive, status."

Such are the Russian dreams of empire. They have a promise of reality for one reason only. The reason: the USSR has militarized its space program—whereas our program is oriented to "peace" and publicity.

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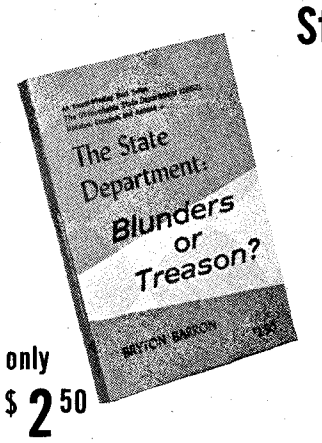

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Bound Volumes indexed: July-Dec. 1963, $18. April-June, 1963, $18. Jan-March, 1963, $18. Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Second six months, 1961, $15. THE BEST OF *HUMAN EVENTS* 1955-1961, $15.

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It's Fun to Be Boss

By WALTER K. MICKELSON in the New Ulm (Minn.) *Journal*

More and more as we plunge into our experiment in national and state socialism, our employers find they have less and less control over their working force.

Employers would be much more willing to hire Negroes to work for them but they know if the colored man proves unsatisfactory it is almost impossible to get rid of him. As a result they decide the risk isn't worth taking.

Recently the government ruled that a man who has been tried and found guilty of immoral conduct cannot be fired either. The government ruled that the employe has already been punished for his misconduct.

Now some of the banks are being confronted by embezzling officers who have served time in the penitentiary. They want their old job back on the grounds that they have already been punished for their embezzlement!

It is a lot of fun to be boss! This is a Republic—wasn't it?

Lesson for Appeasers

How the Reds Rule Tibet

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Lost in the more immediate and dramatic news from Viet Nam are two tragic and significant items: Tibet is facing a famine so acute that many people have been reduced to eating roots and grass. And while the people are starving, in a continuing Red campaign of genocide, their natural wealth in gold and treasure is being sold by Mao Tse-tung's regime for foreign exchange.

The Dalai Lama, exiled Tibetan leader living in New Delhi, who told of the impending famine, told also of the calculated and deliberate cruelty of the Chinese Communists in Tibet.

In some important Tibetan cities and towns, such as Lhasa, Shigatse and Gyangtse, the Chinese Reds were reported to have opened large, fully stocked stores which are shown to visitors but sell nothing whatever to Tibetans.

At the same time that the Dalai Lama was desperately trying to call the world's attention to this new tragedy for his people, London's Weekly Review, **in its July 17th issue, reported that Mao Tse-tung is successfully selling off Tibet's gold and historical treasures to obtain foreign exchange. About $6 billion worth is involved in the current negotiations for purchase.**

The gold and other valuables collected by Dalai Lamas, as religious-political heads of Tibet during 700 years, are worth a total of approximately $6.-344 billion. The treasures are kept in the two cities of Bias and Shigatse, and in the monasteries of Sera, Drepung, Ganden and Tashilumpo. Most of the treasures have been taken by the Chinese Communists from Potala and Norbulingka palaces. Both of these are on the outskirts of Lhasa.

The non-realists who are busy calling for "negotiation" with the Viet Cong's leader, Ho Chi Minh, might profitably review the recent history of Tibet. This fascinating country adopted Buddhism from India and practically isolated itself from the rest of the world.

China conquered Tibet in 1720 and thereafter claimed suzerainty, but Tibet, encouraged by Britain, declared its independence in 1913.

Though supposedly still ruled by the Panchen Lama, installed by the Chinese, Tibet is actually under a Chinese military commission. This means she is no longer a country, but a province of Red China. The Chinese Reds are in full possession of this one-time peaceful country, having put down the general revolt against their rule in 1959 (even as the Russians did in Hungary) following eight years of conning the Tibetans about living in an "autonomous state" under the "protection" of Red China.

The 1959 revolt came when the Chinese attempted to arrest the Dalai Lama, whom they could not subjugate. The Tibetan cabinet denounced the 1951 treaty with the Red Chinese.

However, the Communists crushed the revolt (even as the Russians put down the June 1956 Polish revolt in Poznan, and the October-November tragic uprising the same year).

The Dalai Lama, who is the true religious-political leader of the Tibetan people, fled to India, where he has lived in exile for the past six years. Subsequently, the International Commission of Jurists at Geneva charged the Chinese Communist regime with genocide in Tibet. They are still at it, apparently, despite the solemn and ineffectual pronouncement of the Geneva commission.

Word of his lost country and persecuted people finds its way over the high Himalayas to the Dalai Lama in New Delhi, and he tries to spread the news of the continuing genocide to a largely indifferent world preoccupied with problems closer to home.

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Sen. Murphy Offers Poverty Amendment

From the San Diego *Union*

The onus of political patronage has cast a dark shadow on the so-called "War on Poverty" even before the program is fully underway.

Abuses, revealed in Senate committee, center on the political machine being formed by selection of highly paid officials on basis of party loyalties, geographic distribution of vast funds, unnecessary "consultants" and even the activities of field volunteers.

Sen. George Murphy (R.-Calif.)

Sen. George Murphy has offered a sound amendment that could eliminate the unwarranted use of general tax funds for political purposes in the program, regardless of which party is in power.

It would simply extend provisions of the Hatch Act forbidding such activity by federal employes to certain parts of the poverty program. The Senate should adopt the amendment.

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LBJ calls the 89th Congress the best ever. Or at least the most agreeable. —By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"Defense Secretary Robert McNamara has made at least six trips to Viet Nam and has come back with six different versions—so don't be unhappy because you are confused. So is Mr. McNamara. The only difference is that his confusion is better organized and better documented than yours."—Rep. James Utt (R.-Calif.).

Pelikan's Palace

By REP. RICHARD POFF (R.-Va.)

The GAO (General Accounting Office) is both the watchdog of the treasury and the conscience of the government. But for its diligence in rooting out wrongdoing and its courage in exposing it, bureaucrats would be a lot bolder and taxpayers a lot poorer.

Recently GAO reported its findings in the case of a U.S. financial attache in Tokyo. It seems that this gentleman, one Robert Pelikan, was dissatisfied with his living quarters. As the story goes, Uncle Sam had given him a housing allowance of only $10,000 a year, and poor Mr. Pelikan simply wouldn't be caught dead in a $10,000 apartment!

Now good old Uncle Sam, generous as he is, simply does not buy a private residence for every little financial attache around the world. So, what to do? Aha! What about the Exchange Stabilization Fund? That is a $360-million fund to finance activities to stabilize the value of the American dollar in foreign exchange markets. Although it has little to do with homes for underprivileged attaches, Mr. Pelikan, a bold and resourceful man, persuaded the fund to lay out $150,000 to buy him a home. A quaint little cottage, it comes equipped with gold-plated bathroom fixtures and a glass display case for jewelry.

But perhaps the most unfunny thing about the whole episode was that the Treasury Department, grandly proclaiming that it had sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the Exchange Stabilization Fund, first refused GAO permission to perform an audit. And after GAO read them the law and started looking at the books, GAO said it doubted the fund had ever before been audited by any outside sources.

Red China in U.N.?

By SEN. KARL MUNDT (R.-S. D.)

To permit Red China into the councils of the United Nations, an organization dedicated to peace according to its charter, would be the same as permitting representatives of the Mafia to sit in on President Johnson's newly-appointed commission on crime.

Farm Crisis

By SEN. GEORGE MURPHY (R.-Calif.)

In recent weeks housewives throughout the nation have found higher prices on the market shelf. These price increases range from 3 to 10 per cent, and even higher, more than a year ago. One of the major reasons housewives are finding higher food prices, particularly for fruits and vegetables, is caused by the shortage of qualified farm laborers. Responsibility for this shortage of able and experienced farm helpers must rest squarely on the stubborn shoulders of Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz. Secretary Wirtz is presently engaged in a sociological experiment with farmers—particularly the farmers in California and Florida—denying them the use of the traditional supplemental workers used every year during the peak harvest periods.

Strawberries and asparagus are two examples of skyrocketing prices due to the farm labor shortage. Because of the crop losses in California, supplies went down and so the prices go up.

The housewives of America know food prices are higher. The chief reason is the labor crisis facing our farmers.

Consular Treaty

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

Evidently in return for direct Soviet involvement against our boys in Viet Nam, we will reward the Kremlin by permitting them to establish consulates in this country and, may I point out, grant their consular officials diplomatic immunity. This is the wrong time for this treaty. There is much less emphasis from Moscow these days on peaceful coexistence. Moscow's features, as far as they face the West and specifically the United States, are obviously an unconcealed scowl. Moscow's voice—except, so far, on economic and commercial matters—is becoming harsh and growling. We further recognize that there cannot be any legitimate trade as we know it with the Soviet Union. Their persistent disrespect for patent and copyright laws, their desire for items to help their military and heavy industry, their disregard for the consumer demands of their own citizens, their willingness to dump items at a loss on the world market—all give evidence of the impracticality of basic trade relations with the Moscow dictatorship. Obviously, this consular convention cannot be of commercial value to us.

Viet Nam Effort

By REP. JOE WAGGONNER (D.-La.)

We cannot abandon the people of South Viet Nam to Communist aggression, a policy which has been justifiably criticized by Americans as a whole, especially since World War II. Nor can we forget the American servicemen whose blood has already been shed there in defense of freedom. I believe, and my belief is echoed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, that the future of Asia and perhaps the future of the world rises or falls with the future of Viet Nam. If Asia is to be saved from communism, this nation must provide the leadership and the Asian people look to us as the leader of the free world for that leadership. We are in Viet Nam, as we are in Berlin, to stop the spread of communism, having at long last departed from a policy of appeasement, negotiation and accommodation. Like the President, I have no desire to see men, either Asian or American, die on the battlefield. I *do* desire, however, to see the world free of Godless communism. By increasing our effort and our armed forces in Viet Nam, the President has done the least he can do. The only question in my mind as I review the steps he has now taken is: are we—even now—doing enough?

Aid to Nasser

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

When a Russian freighter carrying the first Soviet aid wheat to Egypt's dictator Nasser entered the port of Alexandria, crowds along the dock cheered, "Long live Soviet-U.A.R. friendship." The ship carried 8,845 tons of wheat purchased by the Soviet Union from Australia. A few hours earlier, an American freighter sailed out of the same port after unloading 24,000 tons of United States wheat. There were no cheers for the American vessel.

Self-Government Foes

By REP. JOHN ERLENBORN (R.-Ill.)

Today the principles of our Constitution and our federal system are being attacked by those who have nothing but contempt for the basic traditions of our society and the will of the majority. One tradition that has fallen victim to this attack is the right of the majority in each state to fashion the type of government they wish to have for themselves. The United States Supreme Court has invalidated state constitutions with such provisions. The amendment proposed by Illinois' Sen. Dirksen shows faith in the people to govern themselves and would allow the form of state legislatures to be determined by popular referendum. Those who oppose this amendment must have little or no faith in the principle of self-government.

Mob Rule

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

When the mob once learns that its actions will lead to granting of its every demand, there is a multiplication both of its demonstrations, riots, and wanton destruction, and of its demands. Already the mob leaders seem convinced that they have the government of this country on the run; they are quite brazen; they get what they want, or they demonstrate; they break laws . . . . As President Johnson so aptly stated . . . "No nation can long endure either in history's judgment, or its own national conscience, if hoodlums defy the law and get away with it. . . ." The Supreme Court has held, in effect, that a participant in a mob cannot be punished for violating the law, because such punishment would infringe on his "right of free speech." The mobs are learning that if they dislike a law, they do not obey it; if they want something, they demand it; if they do not get it, they demonstrate and practice "civil disobedience." This reminds me of the child who, not getting his way, throws a temper tantrum; his parent, to appease the child, gives in. The mob seems to believe that to be the philosophy of the federal government—give in, so they will not throw another tantrum.

Payments-to-States Plan

A Debate on How to Divide Up Nothing

By REP. CHARLES TEAGUE (R.-Calif.)

Maybe it's the Washington summer heat. Or maybe people do not have anything else to argue about. I don't know, but at any rate there is a rather silly and pointless debate going on right now: Should the federal government share its surplus revenues with the state?

This debate is not taking place in Congress. So far, the pros and cons on the question have been divided among President Johnson, the AFL-CIO, Walter W. Heller, the recent Governors' Conference at Minneapolis, and the Washington *Post*.

Whichever side they are on, they are all tilting at windmills. What federal surplus revenues are they talking about? Don't they know there can never be a *true* surplus in the treasury until the national debt obligation of some $325 billion has been liquidated? And when do they expect that to come about (or even a single year surplus) with the debt *increasing* at the average yearly rate of $5.6 billion over the last five years?

This "shadow-boxing" debate got under way after President Johnson was quoted, in a *Newsweek* (August 2) interview, as opposing a plan which had been offered by economist Walter W. Heller for refunding federal surpluses to the states. The AFL-CIO gets into the picture via this *Newsweek* quote from the President: "I had every responsible group oppose it. George Meany told me he'd never go for it."

This brings us to the Governors' Conference and the Washington Post. The Post disagreed with the President's contention that "every responsible group" opposes the Heller plan and asserted, "Those who attended the Governors' Conference in Minneapolis expressed a strong and sympathetic interest in the revenue sharing plan."

So Walter Heller, the governors and the *Post* are agreed that we *should* divide up "nothing" among the states, while the President and George Meany are agreed that we should *not* divide up "nothing" among the states.

The "debate" shows up in its most ludicrous light with this editorial assertion by the *Post*: "If the economy grows at the moderately rapid rate of 4 per cent annually between now and 1970, federal revenues will increase by at least $35 billion, *much faster than the foreseeable demands upon the treasury*" (emphasis added). The inference is, of course, that there is going to be a lot of money left over for the states, and that all of a sudden there will be no more federal deficits. And the editorial blithely ignores the immorality of spending, or, in this case, of giving away, any money you may have left over before you have met your current obligations.

Finally, who dares to say what the "foreseeable demands on the treasury" will be under this Administration? Anyone who foresees that the demands for more and more spending will not increase at least in the same ratio as federal revenues increase just does not understand this Administration.

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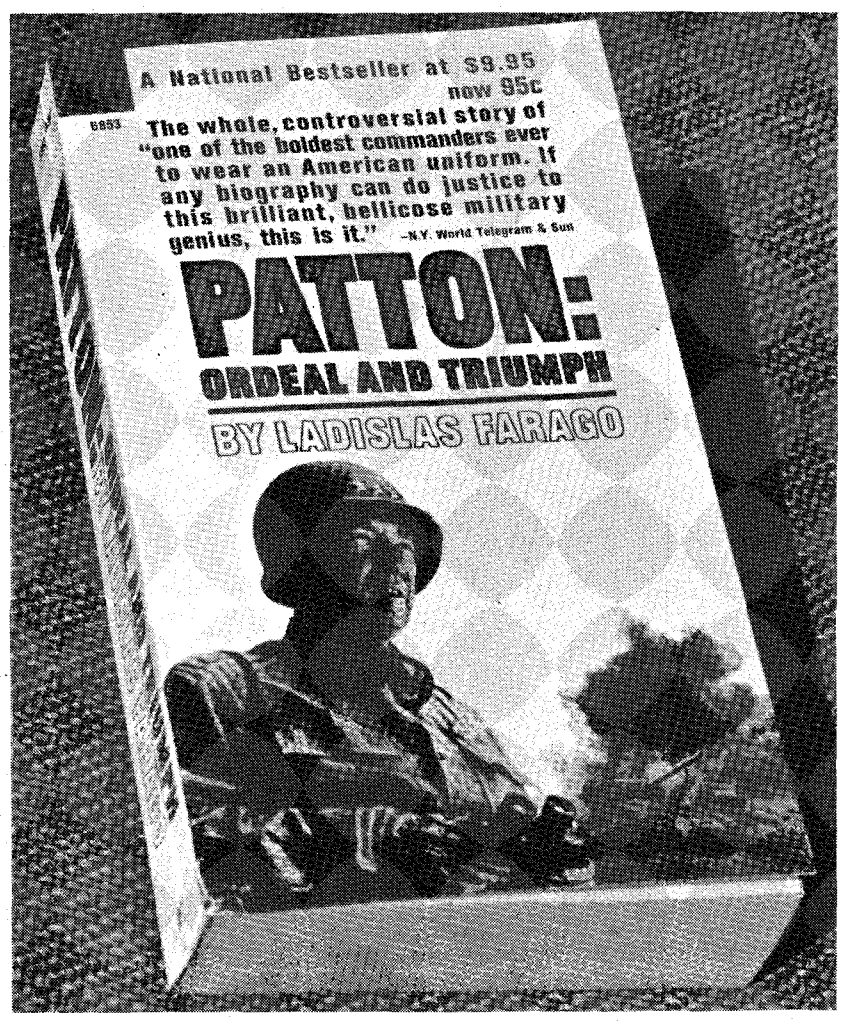

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